The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

WINTER.

See! where the Summer's bloom
Deck'd the lovely plain,
Winter, mantled in his gloom,
Holds his cheerless reign.
Where of late the zephyr play'd,
In the sweet perfume,
Or o'er the gilded streamlet stray'd,
And dipt his golden plume?

There Winter spreads his veil,
O'er his cruel prize;
And the trees of bill and dale,
Shiver in disguise.
All the feather'd songsters fly,
From the leafless grove,
To sing beneath a warmer sky,
And there renew their love.

Shall Spring return no more,
Glad'ning all the plain?
Warblers never sees our shore?
Nor streams flow again?
Yes! the verdant Spring shall rise,
To bless the rolling year;
And flowing streamlets cheer our eyes,
And warblers charm the ear.

And to the Christian's soul,
Shall no Spring be giv'n?
Where no wintry tempests roll?
Yes! the Spring of heav'n.
Life, is but a darken'd dale,
To the light, the road;
Death, will soon uplift the veil,
And he shall fly to God. JUVENIS.

STANZAS.

By the refreshing moon-beams, when at midnight they slept
On the ivy-crown'd tower, enamoured we crept,
And whispered our love to the noise of the stream,
As it glistened along in the yellow moon-beam.

There was no one so secret, so happy as we;
Tho' our young hearts were bursting with passion and glee;—
And we feared not to roam by the lonely night-ray—
Oh! we loved it much more than the glare of the day.

The solemn wood-bowers, and the dew-sparkling glade,
And the moss-rock concealing the stream in its shade;
And the hill and the glen, and the tower were our own;—
And our hearts, unsuspected, were loving alone.

It was long, long ago—and Time's lapses have wrought
A change in all powers, but that dark one of Thought.
All alone in the earth, like a dead leaf, I stay,
While she whom I loved, hath her home in the clay.
MELANCHOLY.

Lines occasioned by the decease of Miss LOUISA SCHAFFER; *who died on the 27th of December, 1824, in the fifteenth year of her age.*

A beauteous flower uprear'd its head
And round, a heavenly fragrance shed;
It won the heart, it charm'd the eye,
And gazers lov'd to linger nigh.

The soil in which this flow'ret grew,
Was often rain'd by sorrow's dew;
And 'neath a briar's deadly shade
The lovely flower was seen to fade.

Life was the soil in which it first
In all the pride of beauty burst;
Disease came, and a God of love
Transplanted it to realms above.

In Heaven it now in Beauty blooms,
No blight its heavenly tint consumes;
It sheds pure fragrance round the throne
Of him who claim'd it for his own.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY—No. 4.

LORD OSGOOD'S DAUGHTER.

The wold heath, was her lonely bed,
And o'er her wan'd the willow tree,
And pillow'd was her aching head
Upon the turf—the minstrelsy
Of feather'd warblers, as they rose
To air, did wing her to repose.

I watched her as she slept forlorn,
Her infant slumber'd at her side,
Until the golden streaked morn
Came gaily over land and tide,
Who woke—and to her heaving heart,
Her reckless infant fondly press'd.

Said, Oh! tell me, Lady fair,
Why thou dost choose this cold damp bed,
And with thy lovely infant bare
Upon the turf thou lay'st thy head?
Sure one so young and fair as thee,
Hast ne'er experienc'd misery.

Stranger! you see those stately walls
Which in the distance rise so proud,
Within them—are my Father's Halls
Where rich, and gay, and noble crowd;
From those halls in grief was driven,
God's help! I've naught but earth and Heaven.

I wedded! and I was adored
By one—and ne'er was youth more brave,
Yet Osgood's high and noble Lord,
Would sooner in the narrow grave,
Have seen his child, ere she should wed
With one who boasts not crowned head.

Not long could I the truth conceal,
My infant soon the light did see,
Judge Heaven! I was born to feel
The heavy hand of misery.
Upon the heath, torn weak with woes,
I was cast forth a blighted rose.

My lover! to the battle sped;
Sworn never that to foe he'd yield,
Alas! he slumbers with the dead—
Upon the wide and gory field.
My Brother! was that he that here,
He would my drooping spirits cheer.

Then turn thee, Laura! now have I
Return'd from India's burning clime;
Now dry those tears, be hush'd each sigh,
I'll soothe thee thro' the course of time;
Behold! thy Brother—Sister cheer,
No longer shalt thou wander here.

Oh! spurn not from thy kindred breast,
The I am weary, weak and sad,
The hapless wand'rer may have rest,
The woe-worn heart may yet be glad;
But no—unto our Father's door,
Thy Laura must return no more.

Yes! thou shalt go—and speed with me,
For ne'er will I with sire live
Until with cheerfulness to thee,
He will forgiveness freely give.
The youth his sister doth support,
And Osgood's halls once more are sought.

Now open wide the Father's gates,
All gladly welcome Edward there;
Within the armour sire awaits
To greet his well lov'd son and heir;
But started—when with him before
Stood the fair child, expell'd his door.

Why art thou here! the sire cried,
His angry voice his child appals,
Why art thou here? a peasant's bride
Shall tarry not in Osgood's halls;
Nor tarry! thou, said Edward, I
Forever from thy doors will flie.

But hear me, Sire—do not scorn
The hapless, drooping fair there,
Upon the wild heath, cold, forlorn,
A prey to anguish and despair,
I found my sister, sleeping there,
And yet were smiling gaily here.

Why cast her from thee! she has err'd,
Yet guilt doth cloud not Osgood's name,
She lov'd and wedded—has she shar'd
The purity of Osgood's fame?
Why cast from thee, thy widow'd child,
To wander on the heather wild.

A widow'd child, the Father cried,
I know not that, and I must crave
Forgiveness of the widow bride,
And thank the power, that did save
My child—my hapless child, from death,
While sleeping on the open heath.

Once more is hapless Laura blest'd,
And has a sire's fond embrace,
Again "carressing and caressed,"
Smiles beam upon her lovely face;
No more she feels deep sorrow's pain,
And Osgood's tree now blooms again.
SELIM.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE NEW YEAR.

The accession of a New Year naturally awakens, in the contemplative mind, a train of new and unaccustomed thoughts; it is an incident well calculated to remind us of the lapse of time, which, at other periods, does not present itself so fairly to our view. The flight of time demands, for its due appreciation, a consideration more attentive than is commonly bestowed. Its grand divisions are marked by the motion of the heavenly bodies, which, as their movement is uniform, and the interval elapsing between their departure from one point to their return to the same is invariable, convey to the mind the most acute conception of a constant duration of existence. The length of our year is derived from the time which the earth requires to perform a complete revolution round the sun, and that of one day, from the time of a complete revolution round its own axis. Notwithstanding the truth of these facts, nothing is more common than incessant complaints concerning the irregularity of our allotted time. If time to some appears inconstant, the explanation is not to be found in any alteration in the velocity of its flight, which has always been steady and uninterrupted; it is only to be sought for in those operations, both mental and corporeal, which intercept that particular order of impressions by which alone an accurate conception of the passage of it is conveyed. The condition of happy existence possesses a well known tendency to efface those traces which time, in his career, always leaves behind; a life of happy tranquility, sweetened by contentment and moderation, and undisturbed by the asperities of disastrous misfortune, passes calmly on, from its commencement to its termination, without exciting, in the mind of its possessor, any vivid associations by which he can assign, precisely, all the data of its included incidents. In the same way would the course of the adventurous mariner, over the trackless ocean, be confounded amidst its conflicting waves—or the lofty flight of the eagle, amidst the fleeting clouds. It would be as the gentle and delightful breeze, which, while it refreshens, detains the knowledge of its passage till its expiration—not like the rapid hurricane, which, on all sides, dealing death and devastation, leaves lasting memorials of its occurrence. All the sorrows and trials of probationary existence—all the varied vicissitudes of human life, bring with them associations which mark well the period when suffered, and the duration of their existence—as the darkness of a gloomy night may be remembered by its gloom, and the frightful horror of an earthquake by its desolation.

JUVENIS.

There is something in the very act of prayer, that for a time, stills the violence of passion and elevates and purifies the affections. When affliction presses hard, and the weakness of human nature looks round, in vain, for support, how natural is the impulse that throws us on our knees before Him who has laid his chastenings upon us: and how secure, how encouraging is the hope that accompanies our supplication, for His pity! We believe that he who made us, cannot be unmoved with the sufferings of his creatures; and while sincerely asking his compassion, we almost feel that we receive it.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE BORDER CHIEFTAIN,

OR THE LILY OF COMRIE.

From virtue first began
The difference that distinguish'd man from man;
He claim'd no title from descent or blood,
But that which made him noble, made him good.
Dryden.

The village of Comrie is pleasantly situated on the confluence of the Earn and Keeshil; it is the centre of a sort of traffic between the neighbouring highlands and the low country; it boasted but of few houses, and most of them were of mean appearance, being chiefly inhabited by individuals dependant only for support on their own labour.

Having thus described the native village of those whose history I narrate, I will now introduce to my readers the heroine of my story: Alice Duncombe was the daughter of a weaver, who resided in the village of Comrie; her mother died in giving her birth, and Alice was the sole comfort of her widowed father, old Willie Duncombe. She therefore became the sole object of Willie's attention, and, in rearing the "tender plant," he bestowed upon her such an education as his narrow circumstances would permit. Alice had obtained the interesting age of sixteen, and the pure air of her native village had planted the rose of health upon her cheek, which bloomed there in all the rich luxuriance of nature. Her eyes of "Heaven's own blue" sparkled in youthful brilliancy, while the thousand smiles playing around her lovely mouth, and parting the coral-hued enclosure, disclosed a regular row of ivory within. She was not tall, yet the graceful symmetry of her figure was such as to excite just admiration. No wonder, then, that Halbert Macpherson loved her, and no wonder was it that Alice should reciprocate his affection; for, independent of a handsome person, Halbert's mind was noble, his heart tender and generous, and his character set at defiance "the envenomed tongue of calumny." He was an orphan; poor it is true, yet he was beloved by the poor though honest inhabitants of Comrie; and they all anticipated the arrival of the day, when the Lily of Comrie would be taken from the parent stem, to be transplanted in the luxuriant soil of undisguised affection.

Alice was taught to view her father as a god, implicitly to obey him, and when he told her that the poverty of her lover placed an insurmountable obstacle in the way of (at all events) their speedy union, she wept, but did not murmur. The traces of her tears were still visible when Halbert paid his accustomed evening's visit to the cottage of Willie Duncombe, and it was with difficulty that Alice could suppress their renewal as she rose to greet her lover.

"What ails my Alice?" tenderly inquired the youth; "what has caused those tears? I have come a foe to melancholy; I have come with a heart beating big in the joyous hope that Willie this night will give me the hand of my Alice."

"It is time I should speak wi' you, Habbie," said Willie, "an' its a sair pang to me that I canna gie ye my bairn, for ye are a cannie youth, an' its a heavy wae that ye should suffer by the cheels of miesfortun."

"Not give me Alice!" cried Halbert; "and why not Willie?"

"It is wi' a waefu' heart that I answer ye, Habbie," replied the father; "but ye weel ken that I ha' nae siller to bestow on Alice for a bridal gift, and I ken that ye ha' nae ower and aboon for your sin support."

"And is that all," said the lover, "and is that all, Willie Duncombe, that induces you to withhold your approbation to our union. Hear me, Willie; I am young, and am blessed with health and strength. I can, I will labour for the maintenance of us all; but do not delay my happiness until I shall have acquired a sufficiency."

"I must, Habbie," replied the old man; "it is my duty; I ken the heart of Alice, an' she lo'es nae anither save your ainsell, nor will she wed anither, if I judge right."

"Witness Heaven, that I will not," ejaculated Alice.

"Enough," cried Halbert; "farewell, Willie—farewell, Alice—never will I return, until I have wealth to share with thee. Remember, Alice, that Halbert was your first, your truest lover."

So saying, he rushed from the cottage, having first wildly clasped Alice in his arms, and imprinted on her lips the kiss of affection.

The suddenness of the action had been too much for Alice; she sunk into the arms of her father, who kissed and blessed her with that fervency which always characterizes the kiss of an adoring parent.

The next morning, many and anxious were the inquiries for Halbert; he had not been at home since he left it on the preceding evening, and numerous conjectures were made as to the sudden precipitancy of his departure. As he forms the principal character in this tale, we will leave Alice and her parent, while we follow Halbert Macpherson.

A thick forest bordered the village of Comrie, which was supposed to be one of the retreats of the "Border riders," who, at the period when the heroic narrated occurrences transpired, infested Scotland. It was a mode of life which promised our hero a more speedy accumulation of wealth than any other he could adopt. It is true his soul recoiled at the idea of becoming a "borderer," yet the hope of soon abandoning it for the perpetual society of his Alice, urged him to the prosecution of his design. Determined, therefore, to learn whether the forest was in fact their retreat, he bent his steps that way. Having arrived there, he had not long explored its windings before a man of savage appearance approached him; from his dress, Halbert supposed him to be one of the band, and his suspicions were confirmed when he made the usual demand of robbers.

"If you are a Border man," said Halbert, "I crave your attention—I am one whom the storms of fortune have roughly assailed; from my infancy, fate frowned upon me; and, determined no longer to be the sport of the fickle goddess, I come here with the desire of joining your band."

"Now hark ye, youngster," said the Borderer, "if you mean fair, why here's the hand of fellowship; but if you mean falsely, you shall have a few inches of cold steel beneath your jerkin, ere you can mutter an 'ave Marie.'"

Having assured the bandit of his sincerity, Halbert was conducted to the place where the whole band was assembled, to whom he was introduced as a new member, and Halbert became an associate of a band, which I can describe by quoting a few lines of my old friend, Shenstone—

"Wi' bonnets blue an' capuchin.
'Neath aprons long they wore their armour,
And hid their weapons, broad and keen,
In pity to the common farmer."

Halbert having assumed the dress of the "Men o' the Border," entered assiduously into the duties imposed upon him by his new mode of life. Strange it is, that however repugnant the idea had been prior to his initiation, yet he soon became reconciled to it. So powerful an effect our different occupations have over our senses, we become eventually attached to them, although previously they might have appeared irksome and disagreeable. So it was with Halbert: the life of a Scotch Border-rider presented to him a variety of charms; the convivial meetings of the band, the glee, the catch, and noisy minstrelsy of his companions delighted him, and he soon became, as he had formerly been the darling of the virtuous inhabitants of Comrie, the unrivalled favourite of the "Sons o' the Border." Alice lived in his remembrance—"for her alone he wore the blue;" and he anxiously looked for the arrival of that day, when again he would return to Comrie, and, with her he loved, proceed peacefully on the varying voyage of existence.

We will now return to the cottage of Willie Duncombe. A considerable period of time had elapsed since the departure of Halbert, and, although Alice had ample confidence in her lover, yet she thought, that to her he might have confided the secret of his residence for so long time. Age was wearing heavily on Willie, and its incidental diseases were gradually undermining his constitution. The affectionate Alice saw it, and her filial heart instantly took alarm; vain was the care and attention of the poor girl; age cannot contend with disease, and old Willie Duncombe died! Alice became an orphan—young, timid and unprotected. She attended the remains of her well-loved parent to the last receptacle of man—she beheld the "narrow house" lowered into the grave—she saw the village pastor open the book, and prepare to read the service so heart-reading to the mourner; and when it was concluded, as one approached to lead her to take the last view, she shrieked, and breaking from the grasp, with the rapidity of the hunted deer forced her way through the crowd which attended the funeral, and fled towards the forest of Comrie. Astonishment transfixed all, and though many went in pursuit of the frenzied maiden, yet none were able to overtake her, and they returned to the village, despairing of ever again beholding the Lily of Comrie. Alice reached the forest; nourished grief had banished reason from its station, and the ravages that sorrow had made were perceptible in her pallid, yet still beautiful countenance. Three days had she subsisted on the wild berries which grew abundantly in the forest; on the fourth, Halbert, who had strayed from his party, had his attention arrested by a weak, yet melodious voice, chaunting the following to a wild though sorrowful air:

"They have gone from the vale of Comrie,
To the mansions of Heavenly bliss;
My fair they've taken from me,
Without benediction or kiss.

Where is the brave youth, to my heart now the nearest;
Why does he not succour the maid he held dearest;
Oh! return to me, Halbert, the youth I adore;
He hears not—he comes not—he'll never come more."

"No," said she, as she concluded, "they will never come again.—Halbert! but why do I call him? Can the dead hear? No, no—no, foolish girl, they cannot hear!—and *he* is dead—father and Halbert both dead, dead!"

"Mysterious Heaven!" thought Halbert, "can this poor wanderer be Alice?" Her language confirmed that which was previously but a re re supposition. Slowly advancing, he stood before Alice in his Border dress, and drawing his bonnet over his face, accosted her—"What would you, lassie, in this dreary place," inquired our hero, endeavouring to conceal his agitation; "this is not a fit abode for a plant so tender as you seem."

"I am a plant," said Alice, "that has been borne down and broken by the tempest; but I don't feel it—and I want you, stranger, to show me *his* grave"—and she began once more a wild air, adapted to the following words:

Show me the grave, where doth rest
The heaven and best;
There Alice will weep
Until death gives her rest.
She has lost her true Halbert, the noble and brave:
Oh! stranger, take pity, and show me his grave!

"Alice!" pronounced Halbert.

"Who calls me?" cried the unhappy girl; "it sounded like the voice of Halbert. Heaven, mock me not with fancies such as these."

"Alice!" again said Halbert, and he raised the bonnet which shadowed his features.

"Again," cried Alice, "again I hear it"—and, raising her eyes, the features of Halbert met them; she shrieked, and the extended arms of her lover received her.

Long and deep was the swoon of Alice; as she recovered, she beheld the bright eyes of Halbert intensely fixed upon her.

"Is it really Halbert!" she exclaimed, and reason seemed returning in her speech—"Is it really *my* Halbert that I see. Where have I been wandering, and how is it I met you in this dark forest, and in this guise?"

"Alice," said Halbert, "when we parted, I swore never to return, until I had wealth to support you. Since then, I have led a desperate life; but I have succeeded, and we will be happy, dear Alice."

"You have been on the Border, then, Halbert," said Alice, "you have been mating with robbers?"

"It was to gain you, dearest," returned Halbert; "without you, life was burthensome—bitter were the pangs that pervaded my bosom, when I left you, to adopt a life so hazardous."

"Kind, kind Halbert," replied Alice; "but," added she, "can I clasp the hand of a ——" she paused.

"I know what you would say, Alice," again returned Halbert; "but Heaven knows that the blood of human being hath never stained my hands; nor have the poor been oppressed by me. The Border-men have made me their chief; yet I will leave them forever, and return with thee, my Alice, to our peaceful native home."

"Our peaceful native home," echoed Alice; "alas, Halbert, it is not the home you left it; our father has gone down to the silent grave; Alice is alone in the world."

"Alone, Alice!" cried Halbert; "alone, with Halbert at your side? Come, cheer thee, my dearest. Hereafter, be it my care to protect my Alice; again shall I see the smiles of cheerfulness illumine thy brow, and the dark clouds of adversity shall break and vanish before the sun of our prosperity."

Having requested Alice to tarry for an instant, he darted into a thicket, but soon returned, having thrown off his Border dress, and assumed that of a native Highlander. Taking the hand of Alice, he exclaimed—"Farewell, Forest of Comrie—farewell, my brave and faithful comrades; rough as ye are wont to be, Halbert Macpherson has experienced from you naught but kindness and affection. He blesses you at parting, and will often think upon you with gratitude."

Reclining upon her lover's arm, they left the forest, and once more bent their steps towards their native village. They reached it at sun-set, and proceeded towards "Old Willie's cottage." It was deserted and cheerless; the oaken arm-chair of the old man stood before the broad and empty fire place; before it, on a stand, his Bible lay open. Alice burst into tears, as these objects brought the image of her venerated parent to her memory. The tender care of Halbert comforted her, and the wounds of sorrow were healed by sympathy and affection.

The news of their return soon spread through the village, and crowds came to greet their two favourites. Happiness smiled once more upon Halbert and Alice; and, nourished by the unremitting attentions of an adoring husband, the bloom of the Lily of Comrie continued to improve, until it reached the full luxuriance of its pristine loveliness.

ALCANZOR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

DESULTORY SHEETS.—No. II.

"By striking every bundle, of what size or shape soever, which chance held out to me in this journey, I was always in company."—*Sterne.*

We had now proceeded some few miles more on our journey, and the little travelling community of which I was a member enjoyed a state as perfectly quiescent as the nature of circumstances would permit; that is, each one had found an extraneous support for as many members of his body as possible, and appeared to be either destitute or involved in thought, extremes which, like the ridiculous and the sublime, resemble each other so much, that we are often baffled in our decision. The novelty of the great nose was gone; nothing came to take its place, and our senses seemed all as deaf to external perceptions, as the ears of Ulysses were to the allurements of the Syrens. As our carriage rolled quietly along, in accordance with the state of my mind, I found that we had gained the middle of a considerable clearing before I was aware of our having left the Pines. Immediately, on looking around me, there was a certain something in the coup d'oeil, that at once produced an impression of a peculiar kind. 'Twas impossible to imagine any thing more lonely, more drear, or more unamiable, (if I may use the expression.) In short, exactly the reverse of those feelings that home, or the idea of home, awakens in the breast, were those that were produced by my inquisitive glance. The appearance of the ground seemed to say that it once had been tilled, but the hand of its cultivator is no more; the fields were all ridged where the corn had once stood; the fences were nearly all gone, leaving a few straggling rails to mark out their former position, and here and there a solitary stake might be seen which had not yet fallen; the trees too had that rough, displeasing appearance that marks them when growing in hedge-rows, and many were withering away: there was one in particular which had so mournful an appearance that it forcibly arrested my attention—though in the middle of summer, its leaves were slowly dropping to the ground, and many of its twigs were denuded of their foliage; it stood like a mourner o'er its natal soil. The house too, (if such it might be called,) agreed with the rest of the scene; 'twas formed of rough boards, and scarcely high enough to admit a man in an upright posture; it consisted of but one room—the earth its floor—no window was to be seen, nor did a chimney rise from its roof; near it stood the cellar of the original dwelling, the smoked walls of which, and the pieces of coal and burnt timber laying around, told plainly the tale of its destruction. What had once been the stable, still retained the name, though its "importance of office" was departed—its door was unhung—the fissures between the logs of which it was built were unstopped, and no signs existed of its occupation. Whilst I observed all these things, I incontinently persuaded myself that some mystery was attached to them. Indeed this idea was almost confirmed by the want of that gradual decay which we are used to contemplate, and which reconciles the mind to its effects. It seemed as though the destroying angel had spread his dark wings over the spot, and blasted it. We stopped here for a short time, to give our horses some of the feed which we had brought with us: on alighting, the sterility of the place was, if possible, more apparent. My feet were scorched by the heated sand, and the straggling trees afforded no shelter from the burning sun; not a vestige of the recent cultivation was apparent, nor any thing (except a fowl or two) which promised sustenance to the residents. At the corner of the house I, however, discovered from whence the principal articles of food were derived—the velvet antlers of a newly killed buck (of course out of season) were nailed to the log, and from a branch of the next tree a decapitated snapping-turtle was hanging, from which the blood yet flowed, drop by drop. On entering the house, which, as I have before noticed, consisted of but one room, I found every thing in unison with the external appearance—a large chest and a rough bedstead formed the only seats—unplaned boards, laid across empty flour barrels, made an equivocal species of table, and very nearly the same contrivance for a shelf, with a gun and accoutrements, constituted the whole of the furniture and conveniences; on the bed reposed the figure of a man, apparently asleep, who, the woman that received us said, had but just returned home, having been gone since the preceding day, to fish in a distant mill-pond. There being nothing about the place to excite a wish to stay, when the stage was ready we all gladly sprang in, and were again journeying on. My curiosity, as I have already stated, was considerably excited to know the story of the place, which I soon acquired from our driver, who, in common with most of his brethren of the whip, possessed a pretty good share of loquacity; a few words, however, served to satisfy my enquiry. The conduct of his wife had driven the late owner of the ground to suicide. When the mind is, for a moment, concentred in the contemplation of this crime, a secret horror pervades the breast, and we are loath to accord reason a share in the deed—for, 'tis one so revolting to her pure precepts, that the mild light she gives only developes new deformities—deformities which would forever connect the memory of suicide with our most uncherished associations, were it not that pity softened their asperities, and, like a thin cloud, enabled us to gaze where otherwise we could not have looked—for, who can hear of a suicide and his pity lie dormant? When the slow hand of disease has laid a fellow creature in his grave, sickness has soothed us to the event; life was misery, and death its cure; we view it but as the natural fulfilment of the unalterable decree of Providence. The efforts of our friends—the recollection of the good qualities of the deceased, and the consoling thought that, previous to, and after death, all the offices indicated by love or friendship were faithfully performed, calm our wounded spirits, and we become resigned to the loss.—But the poor suicide!—his form rushes into our minds, unaccompanied by that bright halo which friendship and love fling even around the grave; there is no kind hand to hang around his tomb the mantle which shall screen its deformities. But we view it in the most loathed form—in all its loneliness—in all its ghastliness, and we must pity the poor creature who sinks into it; we know not what he has suffered—what endured; but we feel he had lived until that moment, when

"Human thought becomes a gloomy ruin."

Imagination is ready to paint him a homeless wanderer, (at least in heart,)—lone, friendless, and forsaken—no affectionate hand to cool his burning temples—no hope to brighten his hollow eye. We ask not the cause; though it were self-created, we still pity; for he has been his own executioner, and has ceased to offend; his soul has gone to face its only Judge, and we feel that man's judgment of his unfortunate fellows should be merciful. However much our reason may condemn self-destruction, still such are the feelings with which most of us contemplate the grave of a suicide, even when his own deeds have hurried him to the dreadful act. What are they, then, when we find the faults of others have produced the fatal result?—for, 'twas so in the case I had just been told of. The hand which should have woven the film of his attachment to life, had blasted his prospects on earth. Home's smile was gone; gloom took its place, and she who had once formed its sole attraction, had made it wretched. As long as the heart is untouched, a gleam of comfort may often break through a cloud of sorrow, but when that last hold of lingering hope is sapped, light flies the scene, and all is dark. I fancied the poor suicide who had caused these thoughts, wandering o'er his little farm, heart-broken and forlorn; his fields had ceased to interest him—his fences had fallen down—wild-weeds were springing around; he saw them not; his horse was grazing quietly—the plough stood in the half-finished furrow—his dog played gaily around; these were nothing now to him—a sigh swelled his bosom—his temples throbbed wildly, and his eye glanced in despair at the rope which he had extended to the tree. I cannot tell how much farther my fancy might have traced the picture; for at this moment one of my fellow travellers was seized with an irresistible propensity to sneeze, which he executed in such a vociferous and sonorous manner, as to destroy the whole chain of my thoughts, and completely to rouse me from the apparent lethargy into which I had sunk—for I found I was just in time to hear the commencement of a story, that he of the sounding nose was about to tell, which he did in substance, though not in detail, as follows.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

BEHOLDER.—No. I.

I'll publish, right or wrong;
Fools are my theme—let satire be my song.
Byron.

Follies to which man is unavoidably exposed, from the weakness of his nature, admit of some excuse, and, if looked upon with a candid eye, will appear rather to demand our pity than to deserve our censure. Imprudent expressions, and even imprudent actions, are not always to be guarded against, and they will sooner be corrected by delicate treatment, and lenient advice, than by the poignancy of satire, and the harshness of critical severity. But there are certain species of folly, which, as they are the effects of an empty and unnecessary pride, deserve the lash of ridicule, and are unworthy of the forbearance of satire. Of this class, there is one which cannot but be conspicuous, both from its absurdity and the numbers that are addicted to it. I mean, when a person pretends to an entire knowledge of those things that he is totally unacquainted with, and a classical familiarity with authors that he has never seen. If a writer, from merit, or any other cause, acquires a great name, (the only thing requisite with this kind of people,) none are more ready than they to sound the "trump of his fame," and crown him with the immortal laurels of literature; they pay implicit veneration to his name, and every opinion sanctioned by it, is received without a doubt, or hesitating thought. I have heard the highest encomiums bestowed upon the works of Virgil, by persons who knew not Latin from Italian, and Homer idolized by those who could not have distinguished the Greek characters from the Hebrew. They have heard the names of those bards mentioned with respect—they may have read of the excellency of their performances; from this they conclude that they are authors who have made some "noise in the world," and to appear ignorant of them would, in their opinion, lessen their own consequence, and mortify their pride.—Their readiness of invention, in getting out of "scrapes," to which they are ever exposed, and rectifying the blunders they are continually making, is truly surprising. Folly and conceited ignorance may divert for a while, but they invariably, in a short time, disgust. I will conclude No. I. with a quotation from a distinguished author—Reader, "Whatsoever thou hast observed that arouses thy detestation or contempt, that avoid." G.

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

PRINCIPLES OF FEMALE COSTUME.

I. The first principle of costume is that of a loose drapery, which adjusts itself partly by hanging and partly by wrapping around the figure, and is preferable to the tighter dress, which is chiefly adjusted by its make and form.

There are two reasons of this superiority:—1st. A loose drapery is always cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and at both seasons less adapted to transmit sudden changes of temperature than a tight dress.—This reason regards *utility*.

2dly. A loose drapery may always be disposed either beautifully or grandly; a tight dress is always ugly, and generally ridiculous.—This reason regards *expression*.

II. Another principle of costume is, that, as all objects, when enlarged above and diminished inferiorly, have, like the inverted pyramid, an air of lightness, and that of heaviness when oppositely constructed—so the human figure, when enlarged above and diminished inferiorly by the mode of costume, has the appearance of lightness; and that of heaviness when differently dressed.

Hence, as already observed, the small head dress and enormous train characterise the more stately dame, while the large hat or bonnet, and shorter dress, distinguish the livelier girl.

In entering upon a critical examination of female costume, and especially of that of the present day, it ought to be observed, that it acquired its general character soon after the beginning of the French Revolution, when the imitation of the Grecian models assumed great popularity. It was then that the former stiff and awkward dress was laid aside for one of superior ease and gracefulness, and more consonant to nature. In its general characteristics, that dress has continued till the present time; and the chief point in which it has, at any period, varied, has been the elevation or depression of the waist. It has occasionally been high, low, or intermediately placed; and it is evident that the intermediate place is alone either natural or becoming.

The investments of the whole figure which are most commonly used are shawls or scarfs.

The shawl is adapted only for tall and thin figures; but it admits of no very fine effects even for them, while it is ruinous to shorter and *en-bon-point* figures, however beautifully formed.

The scarf is better adapted for all figures; it corresponds exactly to the *peplum* of the ancient Grecian women, and it admits of the same expressive arrangements.

A person having an oval face may wear a bonnet with wide front, exposing the lower part of the cheeks. One having a round face should wear a closer front; and if the jaw is wide, it may in appearance be diminished by bringing the corners of the bonnet sloping to the point of the chin.

The Scottish bonnet seems to suit youth alone. If a mixture of archness and of innocence do not blend in the countenance which wears it, it gives a Theatrical and bold air.

Hats always gives a masculine look; and those turned up before gives a pert air.

A long neck may have the neck of the bonnet descending, the neck of the dress rising, and filling more or less of the intermediate space. A short neck should have the whole bonnet short and close in the perpendicular direction, and the neck of the dress neither high nor wide.

Persons with narrow shoulders should have the shoulders or epaulettes of the dress formed on the outer edge of the natural shoulder very full, and both the bosom and back of the dress running in oblique folds from the point of the shoulder to the middle of the bust.

Persons with waists too large may render them less before by a stomacher, and behind by a corresponding form of the dress, making the top of the dress smooth across the shoulders, and drawing it in plaits to a narrow point at the bottom of the waist.

Those who have the bosom too small may enlarge it by the oblique folds of the dress being gathered above, &c.

Tall women may have a wide skirt, or erve-

al flounces, or both of these; shorter women, a moderate one, but as long as can be conveniently worn, with the flounces, &c. as low as possible.

Tight shoes always make the feet look large, and the ancles peculiarly clumsy.

Having spoken of the forms of dress, let us consider its colors. There is certainly nothing which contributes more to the appearance of an elegant female, than the taste displayed in the choice of the colors of her dress. With taste in dress, we readily associate the idea of a cultivated mind.

In the composition of colors for dress, *there ought to be one predominating color*, to which the rest should be subordinate. As painters

"Permit not two conspicuous lights to shine,
With rival radiance in the same design:"

so in dress, one half of the body should never be distinguished by one color, and the other by another. Whatever divides the attention, diminishes the beauty of the object; and though each part, taken separately, may appear beautiful, yet, as a whole, the effect is destroyed.

Were each particular limb differently colored, the effect would be ridiculous. "It is in this way," observes Mr. Addison, "that mountebanks are dressed; and it never fails to produce the effect that is intended by it, to excite the mirth and ridicule of the common people."

The subordinate colors should bear a certain relation to the predominating one; and they should be in harmony with each other.

Predominating colors are best relieved by contrast; but the contrast should not be so strong as to equal the color it is intended to relieve, for it then becomes opposition, which should always be avoided. Contrast, skilfully managed, gives force and lustre to the color relieved, while opposition destroys its effect.

The choice of the predominating color will be indicated chiefly by the complexion of the wearer.

When it is the defect of a face to contain too much yellow, then yellow around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the red and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red, then red around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the yellow and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue, then blue around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the yellow and red to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much yellow and red, then orange is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red and blue, then purple is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue and yellow, then green is to be used.

The reason why dark faces are best affected by darker colors, is evidently because they tend to render the complexion fairer; and the reason why fair faces do not require dark colors is, because the opposition would be too strong—they are already sufficiently fair, and do not need to be blanched.

It may be supposed, that dark yellow would by contrast set best on a fair ruddy face having a yellow tint; but a little consideration will shew, that while the yellow in the dark yellow tends to overcome the yellow in the countenance, the black in the dark yellow tends oppositely not only to whiten the face, but to bring up the yellow by contrast, thus having a mixed and opposite effect.

All the white race are distinguished by a sanguine hue—the Negro has none. Hence the compatibility of white, and the incompatibility of black, with the ruddy face, is indicated. Indeed it cannot be otherwise; red may appear on white; it cannot on black. Black accordingly is never a suitable costume where there is red in the face; and the less so, the stronger the red.

On this subject there is a difference in the sexes. Black is less objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the male; but it is more objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the female.

We may now consider the texture of dress.

Fineness and thinness are of course generally preferable to their reverse.

Their roughness or smoothness admits of some observation. In general, fine surfaces which are somewhat rough, form a good contrast with the smoothness of the skin, as in velvet, crape lace, &c.

The opacity or transparency of materials also deserves consideration. With regard to the figure in general, an opaque dress is better suited to an *en-bon-point* figure; and a transparent dress to a thin one. With regard to the face in particular, transparency of the dress which comes in contact with it is in general preferable. Rough and transparent crape has a better effect upon it than smooth and opaque cambric.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

The Packet Ship Corinthian, Capt. Davis, has arrived at New York bringing London dates of Nov. 24. The Privy Council having deliberated upon the case of Mr. Fauntleroy, had determined that he should be executed. The signers in his favor were said not to be numerous. There had been great fires in Edinburg on three successive days. The damage was very considerable. The buildings (many of them of six stories) comprised in a space of 200 yards were consumed. Three hundred families were deprived of their homes and property. The fires commenced on the 15th November. Accounts from Constantinople dated Oct. 21, represent that city as being in great consternation in consequence of a Greek Fleet being at the mouth of the Dardanelles, blockading the entrance, and intercepting the supply of corn and provisions.

Madame de Survilliers, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and her daughter, have been for some time at Frankfort, Maine, from whence they propose to go to Rome.

The King of Prussia has married the young Countess of Harrack, the Princess Leignitz, 26 years of age, who is said to be very handsome. Her parents reside at Dresden. One of her brothers is in the military service of Austria—her uncle, Count Charles de Harrack, is a doctor of medicine in Vienna. The new bride will go by the title of Princess de Leignitz. This marriage is made with the left hand. [It is so described in Germany, from the marriage of a Prince or Lord with a woman of an inferior rank, being marked by giving to her the left hand instead of the right.]

The Princess and King are both exerting themselves to quiet the differences between the Lutherans and Calvinists, and it is said they have already had some success.

A joint stock company was contemplated at Glasgow for the purpose of making and maintaining a rail-way for the convenience of passengers and goods, in carriages propelled by steam or gas engines, from Glasgow to Edinburg, Leith, Paisley, and Johnson; capital to be 150,000*l.* sterling. A prospectus was also in circulation for forming a Joint Stock Loan Company. The business of the lead mines in England, had made the speculators turn to Scotland as a new field of enterprise. Surveys had been made, and several new veins of ore discovered in Galway. At a late meeting for the establishment of a new Academy, where Sir Walter Scott presided, the baronet, speaking of the disinterested views of founders of schools, compared them to a torch in the hand of a dead man, which imparts light to others while it affords none to the bearer. Great improvements were going on in the vicinity of the Parliament House, at Edinburg, under the authority of government. All weights and measures used in Scotland, are to be equalized on the first of May next, in virtue of an act of parliament, to establish a uniform system throughout the kingdom.

A Greenock paper contains an article from the Dublin Evening Mail, which states that it was reported that the Marquis Wellesley was about to be recalled from the government of that country. Expectations were entertained among the Catholics of Ireland, that at the opening of the next session of parliament, the king would recommend some measures for their relief of a more effectual nature than had yet been suggested. Mr. Canning's late visit to Ireland is supposed to have been connected with this subject. The Catholic association amount in numbers to upwards of two thousand.

On Sunday, the 15th of November, the Ordinary of Newgate, performed divine service in the Chapel, to the prisoners condemned to death. One female was dreadfully affected—her shrieks were loud and awful, and continued for a long time. Mr. Fauntleroy covered his face with his hands, and appeared overwhelmed with affliction.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebeck, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advices from Cape Coast Castle are to the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet. The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Acra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Addo Assia,) had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Dunquiras The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave schr. with 270 slaves in the Bite of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople: "The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so perforated with balls, that the wretched condition of those left behind may be easily imagined. Perhaps by this time they have been burned by the intrepid Canaris, who has sworn to set fire to them under the very cannon of the Dardanelles. The discomfiture of the Captain Pacha took place at Mitylene. At the moment when his fleet was passing along the canal which leads to the anchorage, the Greek armed vessels entered pell-mell with him, and by this manœuvre neutralized the fire of the Turkish batteries, which could not fire upon the Hellenist vessels without damaging their own. In this state of confusion the fire-ships hooked to themselves all the Ottoman vessels which they could reach, and the conflagration was so terrible, that it was visible to an immense distance at sea. It is rumoured upon good authority, that the Turks lost 12,000 men in the Samos attack, which preceded that of Mitylene."

The Greek committee in London have been very anxious to obtain a few of Mr. Perkins' steam cannons, for the purpose of enabling the Greeks to hasten to the surrender of Patras, and the other fortresses in Greece, which are held by the Turks; but that they were prevented from obtaining them by a treaty between Mr. Perkins and the ministry, for the exclusive right to these tremendous engines of destruction.

A mercantile house at Hull imported bones for manure, in the course of last year to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

A good deal of confusion lately took place in London, from the following circumstance. An Irishman who had lately come over, was employed by a respectable banking house as a porter. The banking house undergoing some repairs, this man was stationed to direct customers which entrance to take to the bank. At 5 o'clock, the business of the bank, closed for the day. A few minutes after, a gentleman made his appearance, and was told by the porter, the bank had stopped, meaning, it was closed. The gentleman circulated the words of the porter, which produced a panic in the city, and next morning, the bank was surrounded by people.

A Paris paper, of the 24th of November, contains the following mysterious occurrence, which is said to have taken place in the environs of that city:—"A person exercising public functions, having been appointed guardian to a young lady, was unfaithful to his trust, and in order to conceal his delinquency, contemplated an union between his son and his ward. The latter constantly refused, on account of a secret attachment to another young man. The guardian was the more mortified at the refusal, as the time approached for surrendering his accounts. He came to Paris with his son, leaving in the country his daughter, of the same age as his ward; but suddenly returned home, where he arrived very late. A single servant knew of the return of his master. The ward was going to bed, when she heard a noise in the garden under her windows. Upon listening, she heard heavy dead blows, which filled her with alarm, and she went to the chamber of her companion, saying that she was come to sleep with her. The latter ridiculed her for cowardice, and in order to prove that there was no danger, offered to exchange beds for the night—the offer was accepted—the grave destined for the victim was finished; for it was the digging of this that the ward heard. The assassins entered the chamber where they imagined they should find their prey. They were armed, not with a dagger, but with a mask of softened pitch, which they applied to the face of the sleeping girl, and when assured that she was dead, transported her to the garden and buried her. The agitation of father and son was extreme on the following morning, when they saw the ward, whom they supposed to be murdered, come in to breakfast. The latter being filled with fear, ran to seek her friend, and not finding her, went out and informed the magistrates, who ordered the murderers to be apprehended. The affair is now in a course of investigation."

MEXICO.—Address of his Excellency, Gaudalupe Victoria, President of the United States of Mexico, to the Sovereign Constituent Congress General, upon taking the oath required by the 101st article of the Federal Constitution.

SIR,—I this day approach the sanctuary of the laws, guided by a holy and religious respect for the will of my fellow citizens. I am irresolute, fearing for the interests of my country, and impressed with the many obligations I owe her; considering that the least deserving Mexican is called to the first and most important public charge of a great, illustrious and generous people. I had the happiness of seeing liberty established—of seeing the ultimate success and redemption of my country. Long since have I had in view the illustrious patriots, who, with their blood, their talents, and their sufferings, broke the chain of three centuries, thereby bringing into existence a heroic nation, and leaving to posterity their name, and their example. These men ever followed the path of virtue—they were ever the objects of my veneration and regard, and I considered them entitled by justice and gratitude to preside over the Republic. Far from depreciating the character of these heroes, whose great services secured them the love of their country, I did justice to their merit, and admired their talents, so well calculated for admiration. Obeying as I always have until now, the voice of the law, which comes from the representatives of a free nation, I was ready to suffer even death in defence of the virtuous Mexican elected by our votes and hearts. If the remembrance of the unalterable constancy with which I always maintained our national dignity, is pleasing, also of the sacrifices (small indeed) which I made in the best of causes, I will say, that my most ardent wish always has been to mark my character and political faith, with submission to the supreme authority, firm adherence to just principles, and deference to the public voice. A strict obedience, proceeding from my sense of duty, makes me accept an office, which the laws forbid me to refuse. This sacred investure of power should have been to some more experienced subject, who would have consummated the great and immortal work of your wisdom. I cannot express my gratitude toward the United States of Mexico; I have been meditating it ever since the hour in which I was informed, that by the spontaneous suffrage of my fellow citizens, the great weight of public administration rested upon my weak shoulders. Thus situated I have invoked the protection of the Eternal and Sovereign Dispenser of all good, that He might heap his blessings upon the great nation that has honored me with its confidence; that He might lead me towards its aggrandisement through the paths of justice. Fathers of our country! depositories of the public favor! such are my sentiments in your august presence. The oath which I shall this day pronounce, will ever be renewed before God, before man and posterity. However, I will represent to all my fellow citizens, that the barque of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds, that her hull is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star.—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our barque to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The efforts of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico—to the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. *Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and Liberty lost but with my life.* The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unalterable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established. The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the rigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as independence itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, never, shall they be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish, a thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

On Christmas afternoon, the scholars attached to the Episcopal Sunday Schools assembled in Saint James' Church, on which occasion prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, and an address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ives. The Children, 1200 in number, filled all the pews on the ground floor. The galleries were occupied by their parents, and other interested spectators.

The Supreme Court on Monday set aside the sentence, delivered sometime since in the Court of Common Pleas of this district, sentencing *a common scold* to be ducked in a cuking stool. The opinion, which occupied an hour in the delivery, was delivered by Judge Duncan.

The students in our University, have adopted an uniform dress. It is a grey frock coat, ornamented by black trimmings and has a neat appearance.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company intend planking up the sides of the Canal in the neighborhood of Reading for the space of three miles.

The City of Philadelphia in the year 1800 had a population of 41,220—in 1820, of 62,513, and is now calculated to have one of 64,000. Add to this the number of inhabitants in the built parts of the districts surrounding the city proper 40,000, and the whole, amounts to 104,000.

On Sunday morning last, a shallop which had anchored off Timber-Creek in the storm, about five miles below Philadelphia, filled with water, and Benjamin Williams captain, and Elisha Oldcraft, perished on the occasion.

One of the buildings at the Nitre Hall Powder Works, between five and six miles from the city, was blown up on Saturday last. No lives were lost, the workmen having fortunately left the building a few minutes before the accident occurred.

An Act of Assembly passed in 1769, and still in force, imposes a penalty of twenty shillings on those who throw ashes into the street.

Counterfeit five dollar notes of the Philadelphia Bank are in circulation.

The ship of the line building at this port is said to be on an improved plan, having her stern made round, and planked in a similar manner to the bow, which adds greatly to the strength of the ship, and gives her a decided advantage in battle over ships with a squared stern. She will be rated at 120 guns, but it is supposed will mount 150.

A company in Norfolk, Virginia, proposes to commence a line of steam-boats and stages, in the spring, direct from that place to Philadelphia; the land route about 45 miles, through a part of the state of Delaware. The trip can be performed in thirty two hours, less than half the time it takes to come by way of Baltimore.

On Friday afternoon of last week, as the carriage of Godfrey Haga, Esq. was proceeding down Walnut street, the horses took fright and becoming unmanageable ran violently against a dray—the carriage was overturned and made a complete wreck; Mr. Haga was slightly hurt, but the driver, we learn, was much injured.

A number of gentlemen last week made a bet of an oyster supper, that no gentleman in company, could run five hundred yards before one of the company could eat a water cracker. The distance was run by a young man of the Northern Liberties, Thomas C. Swaim, in one minute and 15 seconds, coming in before the cracker was eat. It is believed to be the fastest running on record in any country.

A cooper's shop, in Fifth Street, near Green, was destroyed by fire early on Wednesday morning.

A letter from Helvoet, of the 13th Nov. says, fourteen of the crew of the Montesquieu, of Philadelphia, lately lost, were landed that day, and it was expected the remainder would be saved.

The county commissioners have appointed James S. Huber, Esq. the county treasurer.

The drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 14th Class, took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the following numbers were drawn, viz. 47, 4, 29, 8, 34, 33, 32, 30.

The Emerald, an excellent weekly miscellany, published in New-York, and the Globe, a similar paper, published simultaneously in New York and Philadelphia, have been united under the title of the "GLOBE and EMERALD."

A considerable number of persons have recently been fined at the Mayor's Office five dollars each, for breach of the City Ordinance, by discharging fire arms in the streets, or permitting their discharge from houses or enclosures, within the city, on the evening of the old year, or the morning of the new.

Two men on their way from Washington to Alexandria, on foot, on Saturday night last, while in a state of intoxication, were overtaken by the severe snow storm; one of them perished, the other saved himself by crawling into a hay stack.

HENRY NEWTON, Esq. has been recognized by the President of the United States, as British consul for the states of North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

The Legislature of New Hampshire has passed a law for dividing the state into six districts for the election of members of Congress, one member to each district. The former practice in that state, has been to elect by general ticket.

A stage from Boston for Concord, N. H. was overturned near Charlestown, and precipitated over a bank of eight or ten feet perpendicular height. The carriage was literally dashed to pieces, but the passengers escaped unhurt.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, and sloop of war Cayne, sailed from Gibraltar on the first of Dec. for Tunis.

A fire broke out in Quebec on the 17th instant, by which several valuable houses, situated in St. Lewis street, near the Court House, were destroyed.

The Susquehanna Republican says, that "the Silver Lake Bank, in that place, has again commenced operations, and now redeems its bills at par."

The American brig Nancy, of New York, (Capt. Sumner,) which was taken last spring by the Royalists, at a port near Callao in the Pacific, suspected of being the property of the Patriots, has been tried by General Rodel and released.

The Ship General Carrington, of Providence, R. I. had been taken (in July) by a privateer at Quilca, and accused of having sold powder and arms at Coquimbo. She, it was thought, would be condemned.

The Trenton Bank on the 1st inst. declared a dividend for the last six months of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, payable after the 14th inst.

The project of sheathing vessels with leather has failed. It is found that barnacles adhere to the leather to an astonishing degree, and thus impede the passage of the vessel through the water.

Col. Gardner has sold the New York Patriot to Mr. Thomas Snowdon, publisher of the National Advocate. The Patriot will be discontinued.

At Yarmouth, the watchmen cry the state of the wind during the night—"North-east is the wind!" and so on.

On Thursday morning, the 23d ult. a little dwelling in Washington, Pa. was consumed by fire, and Francis Henry, an old revolutionary pensioner, and his wife, the only residents in the house, were burnt to death.

General Greene stated that "at the Battle of Eutaw Springs, hundreds of my men were as naked as they were born. Posterity will scarcely believe that the bare loins of many brave men who carried death into the enemy's ranks, at the Eutaw, were galled by their cartouch-boxes, while a folded rag or a tuft of moss protected their shoulders from sustaining the same injury from the musket."

Whiskey is now selling at 19 cents per gallon in the Baltimore Market.

The Cheraw (S. C.) papers mention that the Pee Dee River, in South Carolina, rose on the 19th inst. 45 feet above its ordinary height, owing, it is supposed, to the melting of the snow on the mountains—some damage was sustained by the planters in stock.

An unsuccessful attempt (says the Raleigh, N. C. Register of the 24th ult.) was made on Tuesday night, by the prisoners confined in the jail of that city, to effect their escape.—They rushed by the jailor, when he opened the inner door, but could not get farther than the passage, he having taken the precaution, when he entered, to lock the street door.

We learn by the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, that the Putrid sore throat is prevailing in that neighbourhood to an alarming extent. Its fatal effects have been chiefly confined to children—but among that lovely part of our race its malignity is truly appalling.

One of the Professors at West Point, has calculated that the annual diminution of expense in transportation between the Lakes and the Ocean, consequent to the construction of our Canals, amounts to the saving of the value of 272,400 days work of men, with 2,088,400 days work of horses.

Between the beginning of March, and middle of June, 12,000 persons died of a plague at Cairo.

On the 10th ult. as Mr. William Bowne, of Long Island, was returning from Flushing, to his residence, the horses took fright and ran away. The waggon coming in contact with a post, Mr. B. was thrown from the waggon, and so much injured that he survived but a few hours.

The great grand daughter of Daniel De Foe, author of Robinson Crusoe, is at present a supplicant for public charity.

It is said that the Hon. Joel R. Pointsett, will be appointed by President Monroe (before he goes out of office) Minister to Mexico, in the room of Ninian Edwards.

Rachael Williams, a girl 17 years of age, has been sentenced to the State Prison for fourteen years, for attempting to poison Mr. Schuyler, of Watervliet, New-York.

In consequence of some difficulties between the Post Office and Custom House at Halifax, masters of vessels refuse to carry letters and papers from the United States, as well as from other places. The injury to merchants is very great.

Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty five persons in England, petitioned the king for the pardon of Henry Fauntleroy.

A great day's work.—On the 3d inst. Quartus Kingsley, a blacksmith, in Northampton, Mass. with a hand to blow and strike, made two hundred and four horse shoes in eleven hours and forty minutes.

A young woman, named Polly Green, was lately murdered in Perry township, Ohio.—She was found in a pond near her father's dwelling. No clue had been discovered of the murderer.

The schr. Mark Time, Bagley, of Norfolk, from Charleston, bound to Elizabeth City, N. C. laden with salt, went ashore on the 20th ult. on Ocracock Bar—crew saved; vessel and cargo lost.

A Mr. Law, of N. E. township, Erie county, Pa. having invited a Mr. Abm. Fuller to sup with him, demanded of him afterwards two shillings for his supper, which being treated as a jest by Fuller, he immediately received one or two blows from Law, which killed him. Law gave himself up to justice.

A La Fayette Christmas Cake was made in New York, containing 63 pounds of flour, 270 pounds of currants, 750 eggs, besides citron, &c. and weighing altogether 550 pounds.

The Legislature of Georgia have made an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to defray the expense of surveys, &c. preparatory to commencing such works of Internal Improvement as a future Legislature may deem advisable.

A fellow in Boston was brought up to the police for stealing the key of the Gaol.

The legislature of South Carolina have adjourned. The resolutions indicating a disposition to put the state in array against the general government, both in relation to the colored population and internal improvement, were happily lost between the two houses.

A Mad dog was shot last week in Chatham street, N. Y. The animal bit a small child previous to his being killed.

In August last, the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil was baptized by the name of —Donna Francisca-Carolina-Joanna-Charlotta-Leopoldina of the Angels, Romana-Xavier de Paula-Michaella-Gabriella-Rufaella-Gonzaga.

The Salem Steam Mill and Banking Company, at Salem, N. J. has declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on the 10th inst.

A new Court has been established in New Hampshire called the State Court of Common Pleas. Salaries, Justice $1,200; Associate Justices $1000 per annum.

An altercation took place in Loudoun county, Va. some days since, between capt. Beatty and Dennis M'Carthy, both of that county, when the latter drew a dirk knife and stabbed captain Beatty in several places, so severely that he died in a short time. They were brothers-in-law, and both men of families.—M'Carthy fled, but was apprehended near Alexandria last week, and conveyed back to Loudoun county.

The brig De Witt Clinton, Capt. Barstow, for Port au Prince, has sailed from New-York, with upwards of 100 emigrants, and 10 cabin passengers. Among the latter were Peter Barker, Esq. and the Rev. Peter Williams, Agents of the "Society for promoting the emigration of free persons of color to Hayti," and sent out by the Society to that government, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, of the Missionary Society of New York.

Major General Winfield E. Scott has arrived in *Washington*. General Scott has been, says the *Journal*, for some time past, at West Point, as President of the board of officers, convened at that post, for the purpose of revising the book of field exercise and manœuvres during the late war, and to correct and enlarge the military rules and regulations of the army of the United States.

On Saturday last, the 1st of January, according to laudable usage, the doors of the Mansion of the President of the United States were thrown open to his friends, who crowded thither to pay him the compliments of the Season, and receive his good wishes in return.—Though the day was exceedingly unpropitious, the number of visiters on this occasion was unusually large, and their reception cordial and welcome.

At a late supreme Court held at St. Louis, Missouri, it was decided that residence of a master with his slave in Illinois, with an intention of making that state his permanent place of abode, gives the slave his freedom, by virtue of the ordinance of 1787. This is an important decision, and will have a bearing on the interests of many of the inhabitants of Missouri.

The Westminister Review, a work of acknowledged ability, in speaking of some Travels in the United States of America, takes occasion to make the following observations; the truth of which will not be questioned. "America possesses a stronger hold than ever on the hopes and affections of those who desire improvement in the general condition of man.—America is the only country which has presented us with the spectacle of a people governed by a system of genuine representation; the spectacle not of a nominal, but an actual, republic, and of an entire democratic ascendency."

John Zimmerman, who has been confined in the jail of Schuylkill county, for about a year, for murdering his daughter, and who has already had several periods stated for his execution, has received another respite of three months. Doctors Schwartz, Kline and Baum, the physicians appointed by the governor to examine him in regard to his alledged insanity, disagree in their report.

Fatting Pigs.—It is ascertained by experiment that a saving of one half may be made in making corn meal into good thick mush instead of raw corn, as food for pigs. The result is thus stated: "The two pigs eating fourteen pounds of corn per day, had increased seventeen pounds in sixteen days. The two eating seven pounds of cooked meal per day, had increased twenty-four pounds in the same time."

We learn, says the Norfolk Beacon, from the supercargo of the schooner Rooksby, from Jeremie, (Hayti,) that, at the time of sailing, about 6th inst. the coloured emigrants from the United States, were in good health and spirits, perfectly contented with their reception and the prospects presented to them by that government. A government vessel arrived at Jeremie from Port au Prince, on the 30th November, with eighty of these emigrants on board.

Caracas papers to the 15th Dec. contain intelligence from Bogota of the 6th October, confirming the account of the capture by the patriots of the Spanish ship of the line Asia, and other royalist vessels in the harbor of Callao; also the evacuation of Lima and its subsequent occupation by the Peruvians. No later information had been received of Bolivar's movements than the 27th August, at which period he was in the neighbourhood of Huanca, and was expected to enter it on that day.

American Manufactures.—A piece of domestic broad cloth has been received at Washington, which is said to surpass any American cloth seen in that city, in softness of texture, and elegance of finish. It was manufactured by Messrs. Well & Co. of Steubenville, Ohio, and is entirely of American Wool. The manufactures have procured the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol at Washington to exhibit their manufactures.

The New Jersey Legislature adjourned on Wednesday.—Both the Canal Bills have passed, and become laws. The Morris, with a bank to the back of it, and the Delaware and Raritan to pay $100,000 for its charter. Private companies are to construct both with reservations of a certain amount of shares, to be subscribed or not, at the future option of the State.

HEALTH OF BALTIMORE.—The number of Deaths in Baltimore during the year 1823 was 2108; during 1824, it was 1468, shewing a decrease of 640. The deaths by consumption were in 1823, two hundred and thirty-six, in 1824, one hundred and eighty-eight.—By billious fever, 157 in 1823; 62 in 1824.—By typhus fevers, 148 in 1823; 111 in 1824. By measles, 175 in 1823; 11 in 1824. By cholera infantum 283 in 1823, 90 in 1824.

We have seen with surprise, says the Lancaster, (Pa.) Gazette, an article going the rounds of the papers, stating that a director of one of the Lancaster Banks, had committed forgeries to the amount of 70,000 dollars.—There is no truth in this story. A gentleman who was a director in one of the Banks, has unfortunately failed, but the banks, have sustained a very trifling loss.

From the annual report of the Comptroller, it appears that the total amount of the New York city debt is $1,324,300—purchased by the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, $322,300—cash, $55,927 03—making together $378,227 03; which being deducted from the above mentioned debt, leaves a balance of city debt on the 31st day of December, 1824, of $946,072 97, which is $132,342 71 less than the amount due on the 31st Dec. 1823.

By the following letter, published in the Baltimore papers, it appears that the proposed exhibition of American Manufactures, is to be held in Washington City, in February next, and not only in that city, but in the noblest apartment of the capitol:

Copy of a letter, dated Washington, Dec. 23, 1824.

SIR,—The manufacturers can have the use of the Rotunda of the Capitol, a circular room, 90 feet diameter. Temporary counters can be erected—the commissioner of the public buildings will give every aid in his power to have the room prepared for the exhibition. Rooms can also be had in the Capitol, where goods and manufactures can be deposited until the day or days of exhibition. It, perhaps, would be advisable for some gentleman to come on and superintend the preparation of the room, and take charge of the goods. Any further service I can render, will be given with pleasure.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
PETER LITTLE.

The Columbia, S. C. Gazette of the 25th of December, says, "that during the preceding week, the excessive rains have produced another overwhelming inundation in all the adjacent streams. The Congaree river, opposite Columbia, had risen to a considerable height the week previous, and before that swell had passed away, it commenced a second rise about the middle of last week, and by Sunday morning had reached its greatest height, which was about 14 inches above the ever-memorable destructive freshet of last September, and wanted only about four feet of being as high as any ever known in this river. Nearly all the labour of the planters on the river, from the September fresh to the present time, in repairing dams, fences, &c. has been lost and destroyed by this last sweeping deluge."

A DARING ATTEMPT.

From a gentleman just returned from Bridgeton, New Jersey, we collect the following particulars of a most daring attempt to rob, if not to murder, a family in that vicinity. Early on Saturday night, the dwelling house of a Mr. Daniel Wood, who resides between two and three miles from Bridgeton, was entered by a white man and two negroes. The family which consisted of Mr. Wood, his wife and daughter, had retired to rest. The ruffians procured a light in the kitchen and proceeded, as they supposed to the chamber of Mr. Wood, but by mistake entered that of his daughter. She was excessively alarmed, and screamed out, when one of the fellows seized her, and compelled her to be silent. Mrs. W. heard the noise, and awakened her husband. On going out of his room, he perceived the light, and supposing that the house was on fire, went to the door and cried out fire, when he saw a man with an axe raised, who threatened if he made the least noise to cut him down. He immediately retired, closing the door after him and pulled in the string by which the door could be opened from the outside. He then threw himself head-foremost, out of a small window, and ran to alarm his neighbors. The villians bursting open the door, one of them remarked that the old man was gone and they must be off. They accordingly left the house, taking with them nothing but a small time piece, worth but a few dollars; and proceeded in their waggon to the Hotel at Bridgeton, where they had their horse put up and retired to rest. Some snow having fallen in the course of the evening, the neighbors when they collected, found no difficulty in tracing them to Bridgeton, where they were arrested. It appears, that induced by the representation of one of the negroes, that Mr. Wood had probably a considerable sum of money at his house, they had left Camden on Saturday morning, and had proceeded on that day to their destination, a distance of about forty miles. One of them stated that he had lived for some years at or near Horsham, and that his name is Williams; that another lives in Shippen street or Small street. They were all committed to prison to await their trial.

MURDER.—On the 15th ult. a most horrid murder was committed in the vicinity of Frankfort, Ky. The house of a very poor man, by the name of D. Tibbs, was entered by a cold-blooded monster, who murdered Tibbs, and shockingly butchered Mrs. Tibbs, and her sucking infant. All three were found the next day, in one bed, in their bloody mansion. Tibbs was dead, with his head nearly severed from his body, by a hideous cut in his throat, his jaw bone shivered to pieces, with other large and deep gashes on his head and neck, and many bruises on his body. The murderer's thumb and fingers left several black impressions upon his arm, supposed to have been made as he confined him to his bed in order to give the deadly blows and stabs. Mrs. Tibbs was found lying by the side of her (to all appearances) lifeless infant and dead husband, motionless and speechless, with large wounds and bruises upon her head and shoulders, and her face, neck and head cut and stabbed in a shocking manner. A physician dressed the wound of the almost expired mother, and upon examination, found that the infant's skull was fractured, and otherwise horribly mangled. He trepanned the skull of the latter, and rendered such professional assistance to the former, as circumstances would permit, and there remains a very faint hope, that the infant and mother may possibly survive. A free coloured man has been committed to jail on suspicion of being the monster who committed the bloody deed.

The Georgetown, S. C. papers, state that a party of three gentlemen, in pursuit of runaway negroes, on North Inlet, on the 17th Dec. were attacked by about twenty negroes, who were armed, and threatened their lives.—They had to leave them. The next day Sheriff Huggins, ordered out the several companies of Georgetown militia, who went down in boats, armed and provisioned, &c. to break up the gang. One of three gentlemen beset by these negroes, was Mr. John Thompson, who was so unmercifully beaten by three white men, about fourteen months ago. After a long chase, the Sheriff's party secured one of the gang, named Newton, who states that their company is large, and that they hold a constant communication with the blacks in Georgetown; that their leader is "Will," the brother of the captured Newton—that he sent a message to Mr. Thompson and Mr. Fraser, that if he should ever meet them, he will kill them. The witness states that he has twice

taken deliberate aim at Mr. Thompson, while passing through the woods, on horseback, but fortunately his musket snapped. Proper measures have been taken to cut off their retreat; and as the pursuit was continued, it is probable that the whole band will be secured.

By official documents laid before Congress, it appears that the whole number of the militia of the United States as enrolled, amounts to one million fifty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven men—for the arming of which, fifteen thousand stand of arms were last year apportioned. It appears by the same evidence, that the United States now support thirteen thousand and thirty-four revolutionary pensioners; that their pensions amount to one million eight hundred and sixteen dollars. We have likewise three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six on the invalid pension list, whose pensions amount to two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. Amongst the Indian tribes, thirty-five schools have been established, which enroll the names of nine hundred and thirteen pupils, and so much encouraged is our government on this subject, that they express well-grounded hopes that an entire reformation in the course of the present generation may be effected amongst the tribes bordering on our settlements.

CANALS.—It appears from an estimate recently published in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that the value of the produce brought on the New York canals from the west and north of that city alone during the last year, amounts to two millions three hundred and nine thousand, two hundred and six dollars and 43¾ cents. In making the estimate, the value of many articles have been omitted, such as hops, butter, cheese, lard, wool, paper, timber, &c. which, if calculated in the account would swell to nearly three millions of dollars.

CONGRESS.—In the senate, on Tuesday, the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed to a third reading. The bill allowing drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp was read a second time. Mr. Eaton presented a petition from sundry merchants, manufacturers, and others, of Nashville, Tennessee, praying that a duty of ten per cent. may be laid on certain sales at auction.

In the house of representatives, the resolution of Mr. Ingram calling for correspondence relative to the violation of our neutral rights in the ports of South America, was adopted. A resolution was afforded, calling for the proceedings of the naval court martial in the case of lieutenant Weaver. The house rejected the resolution for a Marine School of instruction similar to the Military Academy.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A petition, signed by the president and secretary of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Groves. The object of this petition is to have the annuity of 3000 dollars, heretofore granted, and which ceases after the present session, continued. A petition has also been presented by Mr. Kerlin, signed by the citizens of Delaware county, stating that the piers opposite Chester are in a state of decay, and praying the state to appropriate 2000 dollars to repair them, or to relinquish their right in them to the general government.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Groves, authorising the appointment of commissioners to investigate the causes of pauperism in the city and county of Philadelphia. This bill provides for the appointment of commissioners by the Governor, who are to have power to compel the guardians of the poor, managers of the alms-house, county commissioners, directors of the public schools, and every other person whose duties have relation to the subject, either to attend, or in writing give such information as they may possess; and on refusing to do so, the district court are authorised to issue an attachment against them. The commissioners are also to report statements of their proceedings, together with a plan for the further support and government of the poor, to the legislature.

In the Senate, Mr. St. Clair, from the committee on elections, reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the general elections. The object of this bill is to suffer all young men, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, whose fathers were qualified voters, and whether living or not, to vote, although they may not have paid taxes, and to give to any person, who is otherwise qualified, and has not been put on the assessment book at the time of the general assessment, the privilege to become assessed at any time previous to the election, and the right of voting.

The Philadelphia District Court bill has been postponed until the first Tuesday in January. This bill, and the election of United States' senator, are the only subjects of general interest that have been agitated during the session. There are, however, always an abundance of small matters to talk about.

Jan. 4.—Yesterday the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was taken up in committee of the whole in the House of Representatives, and all the original sections were agreed to, without any opposition to its principles, and very little to its details.

Mr. Hutter read a bill in his place, "a further supplement to the act laying a duty on retailers of foreign merchandize." This bill proposes that the county commissioners of each county shall divide the dealers into eight classes.

Mr. Farrell read a bill in his place, "an act for the protection of domestic manufacturing establishments." This bill provides that no manufacturing establishment shall be sold by execution for less than three-fourths of its valuation by a disinterested jury of twelve men.

Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. Cooper has been engaged for a fortnight on our boards. But even his attraction fails to collect an audience sufficiently numerous to defray the expenses incident to each night's performance. We regret to find the drama so neglected by those who have always heretofore evinced a partiality for the talents of Mr. C. This gentleman takes a benefit on Monday evening.

On Tuesday evening, during the last act of the Bride of Abydos, Mrs. Duff, owing to some mistake of her own, or some mismanagement on the part of the auxiliaries, unfortunately fell from the round of a ladder, on which she was elevated ten feet above the floor of the stage. She was immediately taken up by Mr. Cooper, and, though her arm was severely bruised, she appears not to have sustained so serious an injury as the spectators were led to apprehend. We are happy to hear, that she is doing well.

The receipts at the Theatre in Charleston, on the night of Mr. Conway's benefit, was upwards of a Thousand Dollars. On this occasion, after the tragedy of the Apostate, the whole tragic corps of the stage, with Mr. Conway at their head, joined forces to enact the Review, or, Wags of Windsor.

Mr. Pelby has been, for the previous week, giving personations at the Washington Theatre. He took a benefit there on Wednesday last, and selected Howard Paine's tragedy of Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin, in which he appeared as Lucius Junius, and Mrs. Williams as Tullia. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of the New York company, are engaged there for a short time. Mr. Booth has also been added to the talent which already distinguishes the theatrical corps at the metropolis.

The Circus will finish at Baltimore next week. Considerable success has crowned the exertions of the manager during the company's stay in that city. The Cataract of the Ganges has been represented with much eclat several nights during the present week, and will probably be kept as a standing piece until the close. Washington City will next claim the attention of the equestrian corps, where preparations are already making for their reception.

MRS. MARDYN.—This popular actress has recently returned to her native country, after a voluntary seclusion of four years upon the continent, during which she has visited various parts of Germany, Italy, &c. devoting herself to the study of their languages, and a cultivation of their literature. Captain Medwin's publication has happily cleared the character of this much injured lady, in so decided and unequivocal a manner, that the most inveterate malignity no longer can venture a reflection. The slanderous rumor, which so long and cruelly coupled her name with that of Lord Byron, was, in its origin, a misapprehension wholly inexplicable. It is now *proved* that his lordship never met Mrs. Mardyn out of the Green-room of Drurylane theatre, and even there scarcely ever noticed her beyond the mere compliment of a passing bow.—Nevertheless, utterly unfounded as that rumor actually was, at one time it obtained so general a credit, that both the reputation and the feelings of its innocent victim were outraged by it to the direst extreme. Mrs. Mardyn, upon her retirement from the stage, had realised, out of the profits of her brief but brilliant theatrical career, a genteel independence. She has no intention of accepting any new engagement.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1825.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Nitram Ehcor," in reply to J. Grout, is in type, and will be inserted in a future number. We shall, hereafter, avoid publishing discussions of the kind, as they only tend to produce replication, and fill up the columns of a newspaper, without having the effect desired by their different abettors.

"Lines on taking an evening walk round the Washington Square," are received, and will occupy a portion of the poetical department of our next.

"Winter," a poem, by our fair correspondent Ellen, is deferred for another week, the subject having been previously engrossed, as will be found by turning to the Poet's Corner.

We shall be pleased with a further acquaintance with "A Desultory Reader's Notes"—they promise much interest, and no doubt will be gratifying to our readers.

Another article from "D." adorns the Olio. A continuation of those lively sketches is particularly desirable, and we hope nothing will intervene to prevent a fulfilment of our wishes in this particular.

Feelings of sympathy are not unfrequently called forth at the bare recital of human suffering. Often does the mind continue to dwell on the woes which are depicted in glowing colours, in a fictious tale, the coinage of an imagination, fond of viewing the different frailties and misfortunes incident to man, but which is not always the most matured or natural in its conceptions. This teaches us that we should gather our subjects of compassion from real life—here we are not so much exposed to the powers of art, and are presented with opportunities each day of exercising those manly feelings which are the distinguishing qualities of the Christian. The present inclement season is calculated to awaken us to the wants of the poor. Our immediate neighbourhoods are abounding with objects worthy of attention; and we hope that the meek-eyed maiden, Charity, will still shed her influence over all. We call the attention of our readers to the address of the managers of the Philadelphia Dispensary, an institution which has done much to smooth the pillow of affliction; it is expected their further usefulness will not be circumscribed by a want of funds. The expenses for the last year have been equal to the receipts; and although the hand of benevolence has in some degree been retarded by slender means, yet numerous and pressing calls upon their attention have already been supplied. However unavailing our former appeals, may they, to a discerning public may have been, the present situation of the Northern and Southern Dispensaries call loudly for the charitable assistance of our fellow citizens. When we consider the distressed condition of the poor, confined to a bed of sickness, and unable to procure the daily necessaries of life, and that public dispensaries are so well adapted to afford relief at a small expense, we cannot abandon the hope, that there are very many who would cheerfully contribute towards the mitigation of their sufferings, if their case was but duly considered. —We regret that the number of annual contributors to the Philadelphia Dispensary has so much decreased within these few years, as it is to them we look for permanent support. The contributions, donations and legacies of the benevolent will be gratefully received by the treasurer, Joseph M. Paul, No. 60 North Fourth street; at the Dispensary, in Fifth, between Chesnut and Walnut streets, and by all the managers.

The Northern Dispensary is in a promising condition. Twelve hundred and thirty patients have been attended to, by the physicians of this institution, from Dec. 31, 1823, to Dec. 31, 1824, and the most of these have recovered from their different diseases, and again returned as useful and profitable members of the community. The annual contributions have amounted, during the present year, to 259 dollars. This sum, with other donations, and the interest accruing on the stock of the Bank of the United States, will, no doubt, be continued, so that the resources which have been so judiciously and successfully employed in the management of the concerns of the institution, heretofore, will be increased. This is the best manner of evincing our favourable disposition towards charitable objects, by encouraging the fountain-head from whence they derive support.

The address of the president of the independent states of Mexico, when entering upon the duties of his high situation, is such as would do honour to the patriot and statesman of any age or country, however distinguished for their love of liberty and the sacred rights which by nature belong to man. We have read it with great satisfaction, and for that reason would recommend it as a very important state document, worthy the particular attention of all who are interested in the concerns of the New World.

The Greeks are preparing for themselves and their posterity, imperishable fame. Never has there been a nation more cruelly oppressed, and never has the sword of avenging justice fallen more heavily on the persecutors of a brave and daring people. The last contests which have taken place between them and the Turks, both at sea and on land, have been decidedly successful to the former.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been transmitted to Congress. Its principal bearings have been heretofore noticed in the compendious view taken of affairs by Mr. Monroe in his message.

COMMUNICATION.

In looking over the last number of the Saturday Evening Post, I saw several resolutions, which have passed the Legislature of South Carolina, and one of them is of the following purport, that it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of Congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures. According to this resolution, it would seem to a foreign observer, who knew but little or nothing about our affairs, that South Carolina, so far from reaping any benefit by the laying of duties to protect domestic manufactures, would be a great sufferer by the measure. But to an American, this sort of reasoning is most absurd; for it is well known, that it is on Europe they depend for the sale of their principal commodity, which is cotton, and heretofore they have not been disappointed; but the scene has greatly changed within a few years past, for that portion of Africa called Egypt, hitherto looked on as unfriendly to the growth of cotton, is now pouring forth its thousands of bales, and in all probability, in the course of a few years, will supply the utmost demands of Europe, even though Europe is allowed the privilege of importing every article that the Americans use: therefore it appears obvious, that Europe will get no more cotton from the Americans than will supply the deficiencies of the Egyptian cotton; for Egypt is situated at a less distance from Europe than America, and the risk run in shipping it, is not so great; and as this market is failing, whither or to whom will the South Carolinians look for the consumption of their commodities? To America, and among their own countrymen. But it is on the encouragement of domestic manufactures, that their brethren depend for the consumption of their commodities: from hence it follows, that if domestic manufactures are not encouraged, they will have no sale either at home or abroad for their commodities; then what would be the consequence of adopting their unreasonable resolution? It would bring wretchedness, poverty and ruin, not only on their own state, but on all the rest of these great United States. E. F.

COMMUNICATION.

FAMILY PRAYER BOOK.

We have just finished the perusal of Bishop Brownell's Commentaries on the Book of Common Prayer, published by Messrs. Potter & Co. of this city, and find the work justly to answer the high expectations we had entertained of its value. It is a work which undoubtedly ought to be in the hands of every member of the Episcopal Church. The history which it gives of the origin of the customs and observances of that Church, and the explanation of their design, the elucidation of the arguments by which its doctrines are supported; and above all, the spirit of piety which runs through it, the constant exhibition of the truths of the Gospel, and the illustration of the tendency of the several parts of the Liturgy to promote a devout spirit, and a pure and holy life, render it exceeding valuable to all who maintain our excellent "form of doctrine," and would make it the means of promoting the "power of Godliness" in their own hearts.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the auctioneers of Philadelphia, for the quarter ending on the 1st ultimo:

S. Comly,	$5369 84	M. Thomas	$189 94
J. Jennings,	5270 55	G. Riter,	48 31
J. F. Lewis,	473 07	T. B. Freeman	40 78
T. Wagner,	3340 17		
Lippincotts,	2184 32		$21052 82
J. Wood,	935 62		

Appointments by the Mayor of the City.

ROBERT W. SYKES, Esq. Attorney and Solicitor for the Corporation.

THOMAS T. STILES, JOSEPH MORRIS and ROBERT BROOKE, City Commissioners.

ROBERT H. SMITH, Esq. City Clerk.

JOHN REGAN, Collector of Water Rents.

GEORGE BECK and JOSHUA HENSELT, Clerks of High street Market.

JOHN LAND, Clerk of Second street Market.

HENRY MEYERS, Jr. Corder of Wood, and Receiver of Wharfage at Sassafras or Race street landing.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN, Principal Corder of Wood and Receiver of Wharfage at the Drawbridge landing.

DAVID PAUL, Deputy at do.

JOHN MARLEY, Corder of Wood on Schuylkill, and Receiver of Wharfage; and Corder of Wood brought to the city by land.

JOHN M'LEAN and SAMUEL P. GARRIGUES, High Constables.

ISAAC RICHMAN, Captain of Night Watch.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Lieutenant of do.

JOSEPH G. NARCISSE, M. D. Vaccine Physician.

GEORGE GRESHAM, and MARTIN SUMNERS, Collectors of Cases for Vaccine Physicians.

Gen. La Fayette has yielded to the advice of his friends not to travel in the winter. He will attend the inauguration of the President on the 4th of March, and set out for the southern states on the 6th. The Members of Congress gave him a dinner on the first of January, at Washington. Mr. MANKLER, of Pennsylvania, waited on the General, and presented to him the Resolutions of the Legislature of this state, accompanied by a letter from the Governor, inviting him to visit Harrisburg. He is expected to visit there about the latter part of this month

On Friday evening, the 31st ultimo, James Smith, a weaver, residing in Southwark, borrowed a blunderbuss of a neighbor, for the absurd purpose of firing a "feu de joi" in honour of the new year. The piece burst at the first discharge, and shattered the left hand of the unfortunate man in a most shocking manner. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where the wounded limb was amputated above the wrist joint; he bore the operation with considerable fortitude, and had previous habits been those of a temperate sober man, there is every probability that he might have been in a few weeks restored to his family: but, unfortunately for himself, he had been living in habits of intemperance, and notwithstanding the care and skill of his medical attendants, he was seized on Sunday evening, with the species of mania, vulgarly, but expressively termed "the horrors," and shortly expired in strong convulsions.

Appointments by the President of the U. States.

Samuel Moore, of Pennsylvania, Director of the Mint, vice Robert Patterson, resigned.

William Bainbridge, to be President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice John Rodgers, resigned.

Jacob Jones, to be Commissioner of the Navy Board, in place of Isaac Chauncey, resigned.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, states that books were to be opened yesterday in that city to receive subscriptions for the stock in the Lackawaxen Coal Mine and Navigation Company. The capital of which is fifteen hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of employing five hundred thousand dollars in the business of banking. The Commercial Advertiser thinks this "one of the most splendid and profitable monied concerns in which American capital has ever been invested."

The result of the votes given on the 1st of December, by the Electors for President and Vice-President, was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	
Gen. Jackson,	99	Mr. Calhoun,	182
Mr. Adams,	84	Mr. Sanford,	30
Mr. Crawford,	41	Mr. Macon,	24
Mr. Clay,	37	Gen. Jackson,	13
		Mr. Van Buren,	9
	261	Mr. Clay,	2
		Blank,	1
			261

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Jan. ARRIVALS.

1. Brig Flora, Waithman, Exuma, 21 days. Salt.
Packet ship Tuscarora, Serril, Liverpool, 30 days. Merchandize.

CLEARANCES.

Jan. 1. Ship Lancaster, West, Liverpool.
Brig Emeline, Thatcher, West Indies.
Brig Beck, Hutchinson, Cape Haytien.
3. Brig Orient, Vanderford, Hull, (Eng.)
Schr. Pilot, Rea, West Indies.
4. Brig Cato, Dulany, Alvarado.
5. Ship Little Cherub, Saunders, Antwerp.
Brig Hamlet, Hutchinson, Havana.
Ship Orleans, Hardie, Madeira.
6. Brig Hippomenes, Rush, Buenos Ayres.
Schr. Leda, Warner, Alvarado.
Schr. Harriet, Israel, St. Thomas.
Schr Perry, Bakeman, Bermuda.
7. Ship Conestoga, Wills, Havre.
Brig Gleaner, Prince, St. Thomas.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, by the Right Reverend Bishop White, D. D. Mr. JOSEPH S. RUSSELL, merchant, to SARAH CUSHING, daughter of T. B. Freeman, Esq. all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 1st inst. by the Rev. I. M'Coomas, Mr. WILLIAM BOWEN, to Miss MARY, daughter of Mr. Joseph Lewis, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday evening, the 3d inst. by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr. JOSEPH METZ to Miss ELIZA RIGLER.

On Sunday evening, the 2d inst. by Alderman John Binns, Mr. DANIEL FULCE, to Miss ELIZA SCHOCH, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, ROBERT O'NEIL, Esq. to Miss MARY BABE.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. GEORGE WRAY, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John Russell, of this city.

On the 2d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. FREDERICK THOMAS, to Miss ANN NAYLER, all of Southwark.

On Wednesday morning, at Friends' Meeting House, in Twelfth street, ROBERT PEARSALL, Jr. to ANN MOORSAKER, daughter of the late Jacob Shoemaker, all of this city.

On the 31st ult. by Wm. Milnor, Esq. Mr. JOSEPH SIMMONS, to Miss MARY ANN HILLMAS, all of this city.

On the evening of the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, Mr. CEPHAS CURTIS, to Miss SUSAN WILDEY.

On the 2d inst by the Rev. Thomas Griffin, Mr EVEAN FOX, to Miss MARCY DAVIS, daughter of James Davis, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. HUMPHREY ATHERTON, to Miss LAVINIA MERRITT, all of Philadelphia County.

On Thursday, the 6th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, CHARLES BONSALL, to RACHEL JOHNSON, both of the County of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. SAMUEL WILSON, to Miss SARAH MARKEL, both of Frankford.

On Sunday evening, the 1d inst. by the Rev. William Vincent Harold Mr. JOHN WARD, to Mrs. REBECCA WARD, both of this city.

DIED,

On the 1st inst. BENJAMIN D. JEFFERIES, Constable, of the 3d ward Liberties.

On the 4th inst. aged 43, REBECCA W. wife of Thomas Savery, and daughter of John R. Cresson.

On the 1st inst. BARBARA EVANS, widow of John Evans, deceased, aged 87.

On Saturday last, WILLIAM BINGHAM, infant son of William B. Tappan.

On Tuesday morning, in the 60th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS SINGLETON.

On Sunday, the 2d inst. after a lingering illness, which he bore with resignation, PHILIP TODD.

On the 2d inst. at Jacksborough, near this city, aged 32, of consumption, WILLIAM HENRY SANFORD.

In this city, on the 4th inst. MARY BOYD, relict of Thomas Boyd, upper market, late of Douglass township, Montgomery County.

At New Orleans, on the 17th ult. BENJAMIN RUSH, Esq. son of the late Dr. Rush, of this city.

On the 5th inst. in the 27th year of his age, Mr. JOHN CARSON, late Teacher in the Episcopal Academy.

On the 27th ult. after a short illness, SARAH MOORE, in the 91st year of her age.

On the evening of the 5th inst. in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. ANN BENNET.

On Tuesday the 14th ult. at his residence in Woodstown, Salem county, N. J. of an agonizing and severe illness—a dropsy of the heart and inflamation of the Stomach, Dr. DANIEL BOWEN, son of Mr. Smith Bowen, of Bridgeton, Cumberland county, aged 31.

On Wednesday, in the 56th year of her age, MARY, wife of Adam Boid.

In France, November 6, the Duke DE NOAILLES, Peer of France, aged 55. He had five daughters by his wife, the daughter of the immortal Chancellor d'Aguesseau. The second of them was the heroic wife of General La Fayette. His great store of knowledge obtained for him the suffrages of the Academy of Sciences. He preserved in old age his memory so unimpaired, that a few days before his death, he dictated without hesitation, to the Count de Segur, his brother-in-law, a long piece in verse, composed more than 60 years ago.

HOWELL's INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long continued Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with Cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 Cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

☞ A variety of other medicines to be had at the above place. jan. 8—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has Removed his PAPER WARE-HOUSE to

No. 206 North Third Street,

Where he respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN.

The highest price given for Rags. jan 8—tf

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE,

Back of No 3 South Fourth street, near Market.

JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea. nov 13—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 23 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit.

150 Packages Spring Goods, just received per packet ship Tuscarora, and Corinthian, at New-York.—3-4 super new style Cambric Prints, 9-8 do. London Painted Chintz, printed Marseilles and Jeans manufactured Nankeens, 6-8 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, 6-4 Cambric Jeans, just bdkfs. 6-4 Hair Cords and Jubilees, 6-4 Cambric Dimities, 9-8 Cambric Shirtings, men's and women's white and coloured Cotton Hosiery, 4-4 & 6-4 Waterloo Ginghams, Dimities, printed Shawls, Gambrics, Meached Sheetings, &c.

The goods will be opened for inspection and catalogues delivered one day previous to the sale—and purchasers are assured they will be sold without reserve.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

☞ A further Correspondence with N. Y. is requested, who is particularly desired to state where a letter may be addressed, as every inclination to do so give a favourable answer to the application made by M. PAUL.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Printing business. A lad between 15 and 17 years of age will meet with a comfortable situation, by an immediate application at No. 237 Market street. Philad. Jan. 8—3t

MANAGERS' OFFICE,

No. 121 Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Union Canal Lottery,

15th Class—New Series.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	——	10,000	10,000
2	——	5,000	10,000
2	——	2,128	4,256
20	——	1,000	20,000
50	——	500	25,000
52	——	100	5,200
104	——	50	5,200
1,160	——	10	11,600
10,668	——	2	21,336
13,120	Prizes		$165,120
23,100	Blanks,		
36,220	Tickets, at $6,		$165,720

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 16 prizes with three Nos on them; 1428 with two Nos. on; and 10668 with one number. These tickets with none of the drawn Nos. on, being blanks.

To determine the rate of the 36,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in the wheel on the day of the drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. will be entitled to $30,000

That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 4th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000

Those having on them the 1st, 6th and 7th, and 1st, 7th and 8th, each 2,128

Those 20 having on them be

1st, 6th and 7th,	3d, 6th and 8th,	
2d, 5th and 8th,	3d, 7th and 8th,	
2d, 7th and 8th,	4th, 5th and 7th,	
3d, 4th and 6th,	4th, 5th and 8th,	
3d, 4th and 5th,	4th, 6th and 7th,	
3d, 4th and 7th,	4th, 6th and 8th,	
3d, 5th and 6th,	5th, 6th and 7th,	
3d, 5th and 8th,	5th, 6th and 8th,	
3d, 6th and 7th,	5th, 7th and 8th, each	1000

All others (being 30 tickets) having three of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 500

The 52 tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. & those two, the 4th & 8th, will each be entitled to 100

The 104 tickets having on them two of the drawn Nos. and those two, the 6th and 7th, or 6th and 8th, will each be entitled to 50

All others (being 1360) having two of the drawn Nos. on them, will each be entitled to 10

And those having on them any one of the drawn Nos. (being 10668, or 1336 for each drawn No.) will each be entitled to 5

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a superior denomination can be entitled to an inferior prize.

Prizes payable 30 days after the drawing, and subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent.

☞ A large proportion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 10 tickets, embracing all the combination Nos. from 1 to 8, which parcels cannot draw less than $64, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with as many chances for the Capital Prizes.

Packages of 20 tickets by certificate, may also be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they most of necessity draw, each difference being $48 80

The tickets will remain at the scheme price, ($6) until Wednesday, the 12th instant, when they will be advanced to $7.

J. B. YATES, A. M'INTYRE. } Managers.

Jan. 8—tf No. 121 Chesnut street.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

40,000 DOLLARS.

Splendid scheme now drawing in the city of Baltimore.

Grand State Lottery of Maryland,

Now drawing regularly EVERY WEEK, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council,

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$40,000	is	$40,000
1 prize of	20,000	is	20,000
1 prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2 prizes of	5,000	is	10,000
30 prizes of	1,000	is	30,000
20 prizes of	500	is	10,000
50 prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 prizes of	50	is	5,000
5000 prizes of	10	is	50,000

Every prize payable in CASH, which, *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn. This lottery is the most brilliant in the United States, and from the one unlike large number of PRIZES OF MAGNITUDE, FIGATIVE, each day produces a handsome distribution. Only thirteen drawings remain to complete the Scheme. The great Capitals of 40,000 Dollars, 20,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5000 Dollars, &c. still undrawn.

Whole Tickets,	$12	Quarters,	$3 00
Halves,	6	Eighths,	1 50

To be had, warranted undrawn, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

No. 114 Market Street, Baltimore

Where the great Capital Prizes in BOTH the last State Lotteries, (100,000 Dollars—two of 20,000—10,000—5,000 *Dollars,*) were sold, and where more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America.

*** ORDERS from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prizes in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. J. COHEN, Jr.—BALTIMORE.

*** Adventurers at a distance may, at all times, with confidence, forward their remittances to COHEN'S OFFICE, for if the great capitals in the wheel should be drawn when their orders arrive, and the state of the wheel not justify an investment, the amount enclosed will be returned by the first mail, or will be invested in some other brilliant Lottery, which may then be about to draw.

Baltimore, Jan. 6, 1825. [8—2t

NEW MARKET

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

South East corner of Pine and Second streets.

BARTLESON & HARMER, Upholsterers, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Bedding Warehouse at the south east corner of Pine and Second streets, where they intend keeping on hand an extensive assortment of elegant ready made Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, of the best Superfine English Ticking, and best dried Feathers; elegant hair Mattresses, and a general assortment of Mattresses of an inferior quality; a quantity of Curled Hair; a general assortment of Feathers, well dried and fit for immediate use, and a quantity of Moss, Flock, Cottons, Cattail and Wool, Bedsteads and Windsor Chairs, and a number of articles in their line, all of which will be sold very low for cash. Young persons who are about commencing House-keeping will find it much to their advantage to CALL and SEE their assortment, as in point of quality and price, they will not forfeit from a comparison with any other Upholsterers in the city. jan. 8—1y

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accommodated in a private Family, at No. 185 Coldwhill street, near Fifth.—1y

THE TELESCOPE.

THE public are informed that an agent is appointed and authorized to receive Subscribers for the TELESCOPE, a periodical work, issued weekly in New-York.—The design of this publication, as expressed in the prospectus, is to shew the low state of the religious world; to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of true piety; and to revive primitive christianity. It contains a variety of miscellaneous matter, with a summary of news. The Telescope is not made an instrument to advance the interests or tenets of any particular society, but pursues the line of truth marked out by divine revelation, unbiassed by interest, party spirit, or prejudice.

It will be delivered to subscribers in Philadelphia every Monday, at $3 25, if paid in advance; or $3 75 cents, payable quarterly.

Office, No. 41 North 8th street.

Jan. 8—2t*

HART & FLANAGAN,

PLUMBERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general that they have taken the shop No. 4 WALNUT-STREET, (near the Wharf,) where they intend carrying on the business in all its various branches, and all orders entrusted to their care will be executed with fidelity and despatch.

N. B.—The business will also be continued at No. 150 Spruce, near Fifth street. jan. 8—4t*

FORTUNE'S HOME FOREVER,

No. 129 CHESNUT STREET.

DRAWING of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, 14th Class—New Series, which took place on Wednesday last in this city. Numbers drawn,

47, 4, 29, 8, 54, 33, 22, 30.

Which gave the Capital Prizes therein to the following Numbers, viz.

	Combination.	Orders.		
*25322	22 30 33	6 7 8	—a prize of—	$20,000
* 6059	4 54 30	2 6 7	„	1000
*29368	29 54 33	3 5 6	„	1000
*11411	8 54 22	4 5 7	„	1000
*11679	8 54 30	4 5 8	„	1000
*11390	8 33 22	4 6 7	„	1000
*41658	8 33 30	4 6 8	„	1000
*28322	54 33 22	5 6 7	„	1000
*25343	54 22 30	5 7 8	„	1000
* 6416	47 4 54	1 2 3	„	500
*29641	47 29 54	1 3 5	„	500
*11404	47 8 22	1 4 7	„	500
*30076	47 54 30	1 5 8	„	500
* 30011	47 33 30	1 6 8	„	500
* 6008	4 29 33	2 3 6	„	500
* 5168	4 8 54	2 4 5	„	500

Besides many other valuable prizes.

* All sold by P. CANFIELD, No. 129 Chesnut street.

The above prizes were sold to sundry persons in whole tickets and shares, and certificates of do. in both city and county.

P. C. has also had the pleasure of paying ONE HALF of the $20,000 prize, and the holders of the Quarter and two Eighths of do. as well as the holders of all the other prizes, are requested to call at his office, 129 Chesnut street, and receive their cash for the same, and take a chance for most CAPITAL PRIZES, soon to be drawn.

jan 8—tf

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor,
And sorrows then were mine;
When passing through the market place
I saw John Gibbs's sign;
I quickly pass'd, 'twas well I did,
For I was just in time
To buy a Ticket, sing his Bird,
And hear the clock's sweet chime.

Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

My numbers drew the highest prize,
I do not now repine,
For I have cash to serve a friend
And take my glass of wine;
Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash,
And *Hope* there smiles divine,
While *Justice* welcomes old and young,
Who visit *Fortune's* shrine.

Chorus—For John Gibbs, he is the man,
At selling prizes high,
Then haste all you who cash can spare,
Be quick—a Ticket buy.

If you can't buy a whole one, try a half, a quarter, or an eighth—it may *come* but cannot *desert* you. The following brilliant Lottery will be drawn on the 8th of January evening, all in 5 minutes; and the lucky holder of the fifty thousand need not call a second time for the cash. Gibbs is always at *home*.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

Fifteenth Class—New Series. Sixty numbers—Eight ballots to be drawn.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

30,000 DOLLARS.

Whole Tickets, $6—Halves, $3—Quarters, $1.50—Eighths 75 cents.

Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

NO 44, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Office open every evening until 10 o'clock.

Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Spanish Dollars. jan 8—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the S. M. & Banking Company have this day declared a dividend of *three and a half per cent* on the Capital Stock of this Company for the last six months; which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

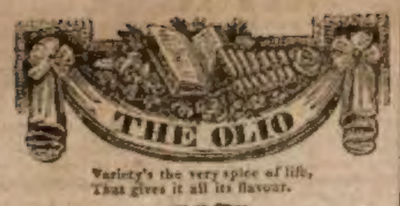
Salem, N. J. January 1, 1825. [jan. 3—3t*

G. GARTH,

Accountant and Draughtsman,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to No. 343 North Third Street, where he offers his services to settle Accounts, post Books, or execute any kind of Drawings or Writings, with promptness and accuracy, and on moderate terms. oct 16—tf

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS



Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL.

Soon as the dial points at two,
In flock the brain-distracting crew,
A motley group, some short, some tall,
Some thick, some thin, both great and small;
Some read the Bible, through and through,
And some can write and cypher too;
Each takes his seat without delay,
And cons the studies of the day.
Pray, Sir, how many fives in seven
Can I put down? Eleventy 'leven.
The Introduction class will read,
Page twenty one, and now proceed.
"A Ram was sitting in the shad"—
Pshaw! that really is too bad—
You stupid fellow, can't you see
The last word ends with final E,
"A ram was sitting in the shade"—
Sir, Tom his dirty hand has laid,
Upon my map, and made a stain
Almost as large as lake Champlain.
The minor class will take the floor,
And say their spelling lesson o'er;
T-E-A, what does that spell?
None of us little boys can tell,
Some one of you surely might;
What did you sup upon last night?
Oh I can well remember that,
It was so good—'twas mush and fat;
D-R-I-N-K—name that, try—
What do you want when you are dry?
Oh nothing, Sir, I never yet
Have been too dry—sometimes too wet;
Your throat, I mean—Oh! then I wet it
With butter-milk, if I can get it.
Old Goody here came rushing in,
And cried, Some one has maul'd my Jim,
And left him in a dreadful trim;
He says that some great fighting bully
Has flogg'd him most unmercifully:
I'm sure that no boy of his size
Could, by fair play, have bunged his eyes,
And so completely broke his nose:
The blood has spoil'd his Sunday clothes—
My boy no more to school shall come,
Henceforth I'll keep him safe at home.
I shall be pleased, Ma'am, if you do,
Glad to be rid of him and you;
Now, blustering, in comes father Pat,
Hauling along his blubbering brat—
I've brought you, Sir, a scholar here,
(Provided you don't charge too dear,)
And tho' he's never been at school
The boy is sartingly no fool,
But quite a cute and cunning elf,
For, I have larn'd him sir, myself;
Hold up your head now, Paddy, do,
And say how much is two-times-two?
Twice two are three, sir—just see there,
Within one of it, I declare;
I told you so—he's quite a wizard,
Spell that word Paddy—Y-i-zard—
Well done, my boy, and now spell witch,
A female wizard—Y-i-tch,—
Enough sir, I can plainly see,
Your son is quite a prodigy;
These samples, for alas, at last,
These are but samples, and a taste,
As Cowper says, of evils sore,
Which poor school-masters must endure;
Sure when the Devil tempted Job,
With all the troubles on the globe,
And strove to put him in a passion,
School-keeping was not then in fashion;
For had he tied him to a school,
He had not kept his temper cool. D.

COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Editors—

The Solution in your paper of the 1st inst. as to what should be the quotient of 0 divided by 0, signed Henry, is not unworthy of notice; it is ingenious, and accounts for the subject as far as it lies, perhaps, within the reach of common Arithmetic. But it requires the light of higher science to bring this matter, though apparently simple, to a conclusive result.

I am sorry my time does not allow me to furnish a Solution this week; but Mr. Henry may be assured I will do myself the pleasure to afford him ample satisfaction as soon as I can. MARTIN ROCHE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Messrs. Editors—Observing in your last Saturday's paper, Henry's solution of the problem, What is the quotient of zero? which, he says, must equal unity, I have been led to propose for solution the following question, (which evidently grows out of the above,) What is the quotient of unity divided by zero, or $\frac{1}{0}$. ALGEBRA.

A correspondent proposes the following problem for solution:—A man had three canisters, each of a different size, viz: an eight, a five, and a three gallon measure. The one which would hold eight gallons was full of oil. Now how could he divide the oil into two equal parts, and not use any other than the three measures mentioned above.

COPY OF A SERMON,

Preached at Williamsburg School House, by a coloured man, 7th mo. 29, 1821.—[Communicated for the Saturday Evening Post.]

Memba dat now, memba dat, my frens, we mus all be bawn oba gain, an ip you no belieb dat, you may go Phildelphy an see. I pose you wonda dat brackaman peak. Dere 'tis! dere 'tis! You looks for great tings, but I speck you disappointed. Well letta us hea whatta John Baptis say? Why he tells you Christ make Batnam ass peak; yes he maka brack man peak too. De cripture tells you our Sabiour wa temped tirty year by de debil, who follow him all bout de wildaness, an offa him de hole wold, for de debil was de President ob de wold den; but our Sabiour wa greater dan he, an he say, "getta be hind me, Satan." Now I'm jess gwyin for say sumting—jess gwyin for say sumting—my dea frens! You memba Nickdemus? Ah! now I tuch de great folk!! Well—you memba Nickdemus. Our Sabiour come to Nickdemus, poor, low humble—in a manger—not proud as I, an de, an dou. He cure and work a marakle, and say to de deaf, "take up dy bed an wauk." You know for what people muss take up dere bed an wauk? I tells you cause dey so tiff an wicked. Ah! you can no run away from our Sabiour; ip you go to Heaben, he pulla you down; ip you go to de place ob torment, he pulla you up; an ip you go in de sea, he bite you. Oh! 'tis fine, beautiful ting for be a christan. Now an idea jesse cuma cross my mind. I war lookin for him—I war lookin for de house Juda. How men lub darkness, and fraid ob light, cause he deed ebil. Dare 'tis now!—my frens, dare 'tis now! Well, whatta possel Paul say? Why he bahtize wid wata, but say one coma bind him whose hatchet not wordy for buckle; he baptise wid fire an wata ob de holy gose. Now I come to the marrow ob it. Don't you memba de white tone in de cripture wid letta? Well dat tone for bruise de serpent Moses hold by de head in de wildaness. Well, I pose—indeed I speck, dat some ob dese in dis audience wha here my voice no belieb in God; jesse like wicked man I was wid yesserday afternoon in our yawd; he tells me de cripture lie, an christan lie; ah! but he hab bottle ob rum in he hand. Dere 'tis, my frens! dere 'tis! De ma he dies!—I warrant you he dies! Now, my dea, tenda, female sistars, how I peak to you!—I was tinkin bout de Jews—de wicked Jews. Oh! I hope dere no tiff-neck circumcise Jews mong you, my dea, tenda female sistars. Oh! some ob you may laff, but 'tis sollem ting, an you and I hab to ansa for it. I hab to ansa for preachin to you—you hab to ansa for lissen to me! Oh! 'tis fine, beautiful ting to be a chrissian. Wicked man shake when he dead; but good man, if he no tief, no lia, when he dead he say, "Oh! dead, where is dy ting; oh! grabe where are dy victory."

PHILOSOPHISING.

Reflections on the loss of a Nose.—A man who has lost his nose has peculiar advantages as well as disadvantages: he cannot follow his nose, but then he cannot be said to be poking his nose into every thing. He cannot blow his nose, but then he saves pocket-handkerchiefs. He cannot be stuffed up in his nose, but then he cannot take snuff, which is, however, another saving. If he goes to sleep you cannot tickle his nose; and when he is awake, he cannot run his nose against a post. Let him drink what he will, he will never have a red nose, and never be exposed to the nickname of "Nosey;" and let him be as impertinent as he will, he may defy you to pull his nose.—"Sir," said a man to another with a false nose, "I'll pull your nose;" "Sir," said he, "I shall put my nose in my pocket."

TITLES.

Mr. ——, of the house of representatives, has just received a letter from a gentleman in ——, with whom he has had a very partial acquaintance, and who says "Presuming that you do not wish to do any thing contrary to the federal constitution, I omit to attach to your name the anti-republican and absurd words '*Honourable or Esquire*'—to which the following answer has been returned:

"Be pleased, sir, to accept my thanks for the honor which you confer in addressing me in plain English, under the presumption that I 'do not wish to do any thing contrary to the federal constitution.'

"While here, I am so annoyed by the intrusion of 'honorable secretaries,' 'honorable speakers,' 'honorable members,' 'honorable gentlemen,' 'honorable committees,' &c. &c. &c. that when I meet with a friend, as I occasionally do, who has sufficient courage to call men and things by their right names, it removes for a season, the fears which are inclined to steal upon me, that the period may possibly arrive when our halls of legislation, if legislation we shall have, will be disgraced by the presence of 'noble lords,' and 'right honorable gentlemen.'"

SELLING UNDER PRIME COST.

A lady seeing at the window of a linen draper, who had but lately set up in business, the common lure, "*The goods of this shop selling under prime cost,*" stepped into the house of a friend who lived in the same street, and asked him whether he thought his neighbor was *actually* selling under prime cost, and if it was likely she could get any good bargains; 'why as to the *bargains,*' replied her friend, 'that I cannot answer for, but I am satisfied there is not any thing in his shop that can be sold *under prime cost,* for to my knowledge he has *never yet paid a single sixpence for any article it contains.*'

FATTING SWINE.

"Sour food is the most grateful and alimentary to swine. One gallon of sour wash, goes further than two of sweet. I mean the wash acidulated to the degree required for distillation, not acetous."

"Dry rotten wood should be kept constantly in the pens, that the hogs when confined for fatting may eat it at pleasure. Nature points out this absorbent, (or whatever it may be) as a remedy or preventive. They will leave their food to devour the rotten wood, when they require it. I have not lost a fatting hog for more than thirty years, when I used it, but have suffered by neglecting it. Some of my neighbors met with frequent losses of fatting hogs, till I informed them of my practice, of which I was told by a woman from East Jersey, before the revolutionary war; she said it was then known and practised there."

In a very valuable communication from Mr. De Gruchy, of Northumberland, Pa. who fattens great numbers of swine, prepared at first with wash from a large distillery, and finally fatted with Indian corn; the following important information will be found.

"Dry rotten wood is a good thing—but I take the liberty to mention what I think a better; we have three black-smiths in this town, and my hogs eat up all the ashes or cinders they make—we haul it into the pens by cart loads; and the hogs will, as you observe by the rotten wood, devour this at times with more avidity than their ordinary food."

The carbonated cinders contain some of the ingredients of rotton wood, and perhaps in greater proportions. Be this as it may, every farmer can readily procure the latter, and many can procure the former. It is anxiously desirable that a preventive so efficacious as either has been found to be, may not be unwisely overlooked and neglected. Nothing in human art is invariably infallible—but the experiment is so easy and cheap that the most incredulous should be induced to give it a fair trial. Clean elevated sties or pens, dry litter and a small enclosure, adjacent to the pens, for air and exercise, and a moderate but constant supply of salt, no doubt add to the efficacy of the preventive. The diseases I have seldom known to be cured. The most formidable of them are sudden, violent, and rapidly fatal, never allowing time for remedies. Their victims are unexpectedly (for gradual approaches are unperceived) attacked with the last paroxysms, before their danger is decisively known.

Pigs and sheep are subject to sudden and incurable maladies.

Preventives are, therefore, of the first importance. Professed cures are too often mere quackeries in relation to both those estimable parts of our stock.

RICHARD PETERS.

New and Accommodating Store.

JOSHUA COWPLAND

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced in all its branches, the LOOKING GLASS and FANCY HARDWARE Business, at No. 11 South second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale CHEAP,—A general assortment of Looking Glasses in gilt,

mahogany and other frames, Brass Andirons, Fenders, Knives and Forks, Britannia Tea & Coffee Pots, Plated & Brass Candlesticks, Brass Stair Rods, Bellows, Needles, and a handsome assortment of other articles in the Fancy line.—Also, Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles And Saucepans, together with an assortment of Iron Pots, Skillets, and a great variety of other articles suitable for house keepers. Dec. 4—3t*

Toilette Glasses, Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays and Waiters Bread Baskets, Plated Table Castors, Curtain Pins, Plated and Steel Snuffers and Trays,

JOB PRINTING,

Of all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON AND ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 33 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side.

B. TOURAINE'S, Cheap Dry Goods and Fancy Store, No. 29 South Second-street. A complete assortment of Tailors Trimmings constantly on hand. 179

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 173 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st, the first house above 9th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—3

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard, No. 1 north Eleventh st. where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash.—aug 14

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller No. 113 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

KEYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills.

J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces. Ketchup, Piccalilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street.—169

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 138 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh sts.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 34 North Eighth street.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

POLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.—168

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Weaving and Customer's Weaving done as usual. Carpeting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 166—6m*

JOSEPH DONALDSON Hat Manufacturer, has constantly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, North Second street, above Arch street. 166—1y*

PHILIP WINNEMORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 36 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand.—170

LADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Emb ordered, in the first style, at No. 3 South Sixth street.—166

ABRAHAM VANHORN'S Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the lowest prices.—sept 9

ENGLISH GRAMMAR taught correctly in the tenth part of the time usually devoted to it by J. GROUT, in the Shakspeare Buildings.—176

JOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—sales, Discounts promissory Notes.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 114 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 108 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

Wheelwrighting & Carriage making.

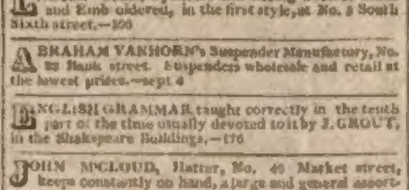
THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and having a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

☞ All kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Waggons, made and repaired on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, for cash or trade

Also, on hand new and second-hand Gigs and Waggons, for sale. J. H. Jr.

Salem, Nov. 8, 1824. [nov 27—3m



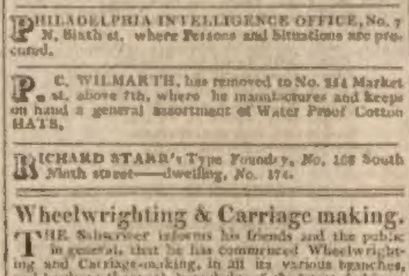
SARAH & MARCY DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes,—Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholesale and retail, at

No. 31, South Front Street.

We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public.

N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above. nov. 6—3m



PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM
AND MENAGERIE.

No. 272 Market Street—above the Upper Market.

LATE additions to the Menagerie—*Living Animals,* among which are TIPPOO SULTAN, the great Hunting Elephant of India, weighing upwards of 7000 pounds. The MAMMOTH LION, from Asia, full grown, with a large bowing mane; the largest and most beautiful animal of this species, ever imported into America.—A LAMA, from Peru, an animal of wonderful speed. A SHETLAND PONEY, a very diminutive and sagacious Animal. &c. &c.

TIPPOO SULTAN was imported into this country about three years ago, and was formerly one of the most savage and untractable of the species. He was broke by Mr. Martin, his Keeper, and would never be governed by any other person. The sagacity of this animal, together with the intrepidity and dexterity of his keeper, produce a spectacle, not only curious and diverting, but in some instances horrible to the spectator and dangerous to the keeper. Among a variety of singular marks of sagacity, he takes a stand in the centre of the room, and moves briskly round—his head fast remaining in the centre, forming a circle with his head—places his knees on his tusks, and in continued repetition round the circle, causes him to the heights of 10 or 12 feet, and with the most singular and seemingly studied accuracy, catches him upon his tusks and trunk; and in conclusion, gives him a toss into the air, the keeper turns a somerset in his flight and safely lands on the back of the Elephant. The nature of the circumstance, and want of security of the keeper, render this exploit both more dangerous and intrepid, than the Hanging Feat of the celebrated Mr. Stoker.

Late additions to the Museum. The PROPHECY OF SIMEON, a splendid Painting, by Mr. Street; together with a large collection of other Paintings—70 WAX STATUES—A MECHANICAL ORGAN—A Prepared SEA ELEPHANT, and other Natural Curiosities.

Admittance to ALL 25 Cents—Children half price.

The Museum is a *Large New Building,* four stories high, containing four rooms, each 23 feet wide, and 128 feet deep. The two upper rooms are appropriated as a Museum and Repository of Paintings, Statues and other curiosities.

The lower story, together with a large yard and outer buildings, are appropriated as a Menagerie, which already contains upwards of 25 rare and curious Living Animals.

The Proprietor invites the offer of Paintings and other pieces of Art or Natural Curiosities, which he will either purchase or deposit at a fair remuneration. Historical, Portrait, Transparent & other Paintings for rent, will be thankfully received, and deposited any length of time, and carefully preserved. dec 18—tf

P. VAN PELT, DENTIST,

GRATEFUL for past favours, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to perform all operations connected with his profession, at his old established house (it having been reported that he had removed) No. 140 CHESNUT STREET, opposite the Bank of the United States. He makes no claim to *superior knowledge or excellence,* neither is he in possession of *enchanted instruments,* which operate without the *least pain*—nor of wonderful specifics, that *instantly cure the most violent tooth ache*—but he promises most faithfully his best endeavours to give satisfaction to all those who may honour him with their commands.

P. VAN PELT has always a supply of his Antiscorbutic Dentifrice, and the usual remedies for mitigating violent tooth ache, which will be applied gratuitously. dec 18—6m*

NEW CLOTH STORE,
No. 298 Market Street.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale, at a small advance on auction prices, the following goods:

Superfine, Middling, and Low-priced Cloths,
do do do Cassimeres,
do do do Sattinetts,
do do do Coatings.

Double Milled Drab Cloths, Pelisse Cloths, Fashionable and Low-priced Vestings, Cords, Velvets, Blankets, Baizes, &c. &c. J. SUMMERL.

dec. 18, 1824.—6t*

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

No. 231, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots, 4,00 a 5,00
Do, do, Monroes, 1,50 a 1,75
Do, do, Shoes, 1,25 a 1,50
Do, do, Buckskin do, 1,50 a 1,75
Men's do, Grain do, 1,00 a 1,12
do, do, Course do, 1,00 a 1,25
Boys' do, Monroes, best quality, 1,00 a 1,12
Do, do, Shoes, do, 87 a 1,12
Do, do, Course do, 62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed, 1,00 a 1,12
Do, Morocco do, Heels and trimmed, 1,00 a 1,12
Do, do, Spring Heels, do, 90 a 1,00
Do, do Boots Trimmed, 1,62 a 1,75
Do, Leather do, 1,12 a 1,37
Do, Morocco thick soaled Shoes, 1,12 a 1,25
Do, do, do, with Heels, 1,25 a 1,50
Do, Leather do, do, 87 a 1,25
Do, do, Pumps, 75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco do, 62 a 75
Do, Valencia do, 75 a 87
Do, Leather do, 50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots, 37 a 62
Do, Leather do, 37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

M. Pottinger, Dress-Maker,
No 5 South Sixth Street,

LADIES Coats, Spencers and Riding Habits, made and embroidered in the first style.

M. P. has always on hand a handsome assortment of Corsets, making One Dollar, cutting 25 Cents.

Two apprentices wanted to the dress and corset making business. nov. 20—tf

ELIAS HICKS'S SERMONS.

PROPOSALS by Joseph and Edward Parker, No. 171 Market Street, Philadelphia, for publishing, by subscription, a series of EXTEMPORANEOUS DISCOURSES by ELIAS HICKS. Delivered at the several Friends' Meetings of Philadelphia, Germantown, Abington, Byberry, Newtown, Middletown, Falls, and Trenton, in 12th Month, 1824. Taken in Short-hand by M. T. C. Gould.

Conditions.—This work will be printed in octavo, on a fine paper and good type, and will contain 12 sermons and about three hundred pages.—The work will be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound and lettered, for one dollar and fifty cents per copy.—Any person who will procure ten subscribers, and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to the eleventh for their trouble.—The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the publication.—The price to non-subscribers will be two dollars. dec 18—tf

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of JOHN MOULSON, deceased, will please to present their accounts, properly attested, and those indebted to make payment: and also, all persons having accounts or papers of his in their possession, will please to deliver them to the Subscriber, at No. 81 North Third Street, without delay.

RICHARD S. RISLEY,
dec 18—tf Administrator.

Mortimer & Wiltbohn,

HAVE removed their office from No 140 Walnut st. to No. 74 South second street, Philadelphia, where they continue to purchase and sell Real Estates on commission, and transact agency business in general.

CONVEYANCES and writings of all kinds prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

A REGISTER of Houses, Farms, &c. for sale is kept, which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. Entries in this register, with a full description of the property for sale, will be made at a reasonable rate, and, from the numerous applications made by persons intending to purchase, this Register gives much more publicity to the views and wishes of a seller than a common advertisement in the papers, which is overlooked by a majority of its readers.

MONEY procured and loaned out on mortgage. nov. 20—tf

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,
No. 7, North Sixth Street,
A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET.

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House-Keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description. Also, Wet Nurses. To Blind, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons,* whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support. Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in *supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 20—tf

Just published, and for Sale, by

ISAAC PUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God." To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT. Price 25 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "Salvation by Christ," by Job Scott.

Books & Stationary, suitable for Store keepers, Teachers, &c.——Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very cheap. oct. 23—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,
NO. 256,
S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Shoes and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Phila. made Boots,	4 50 to 4 80	
Do. do. do. Monroes,	1 87	1 75
Do. do. do. Shoes,	1 25	1 10
Men's do. do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. coarse do,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,	87 1-2	1 00
Do. fine Shoes, do.	87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.	62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slippers,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do do. Bootheels,	1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers,	87	1 12 1-2
Do. do. do. Bootheels,	1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do. 2d quality,	50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,	87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do. do.	75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—3m

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the SADDLE, BRIDLE, COLLAR and HARNESS Making Business, at No 78 NORTH SECOND STREET, third door above Arch, where he keeps constantly on hand, an assortment of the above articles, together with Whips, Trunks, &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or in exchange for Country Produce. Also, Jersey Whips, of superior quality. CHARLES RINDON.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with board at the above place, on reasonable terms. dec. 11—2m

LAND AGENT,
Broker and Conveyancer's Office,
No. 7 N. 6th st a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

NEW SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL D. BREED & SIMON MUDGE, inform their friends and the public generally, that they have taken the store, No. 240 Market street, where they offer for sale a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses, Boys and Children's Philadelphia made BOOTS and SHOES, of the best workmanship and materials, and respectfully solicit that share of patronage which assiduity and exertion to give satisfaction may merit.

dec 25—1y BREED & MUDGE.

B. ROBINSON,

KEEPS constantly for sale at his VARIETY and JEWELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Pearl, Fine Gold and Plate JEWELRY; Silver Spectacles, Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Britannia Ware; an extensive assortment of Coral of all sizes; Fine Polished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

☞ Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch. oct. 16—tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and summer alterative* ever known. All those who are afflicted with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretions of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of *moderation* in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which so unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

In all complicated cases of *Scrofula* and *Syphilis,* and where the Syphilitic Virus of the parent causes a development of scrofula in the child, this is the only remedy upon which a single hope of recovery can be reasonably founded; there has been no instance of its failure, when properly used. It imparts vigour to the whole system while the cure is going on—*an operation so long looked for in vain by the medical world;* at the same time the patient is enabled to take nourishing food, which under the common modes of practice, is usually withheld from the sufferer. In many instances where the horrible ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means but amputation could have saved life; in cases extreme as even here described, have patients been snatched from the grave and restored to good health, and the devouring disease completely eradicated. *The discovery of a remedy like this now offered for sale has been a desideratum from time immemorial.*

The Proprietor does not suppose his bare assertion will convince: he will therefore give references to such as have been cured, and those under his care, among whom are many highly respectable citizens, that shall satisfy the most incredulous of its superior efficacy in the diseases for which it is here recommended. Every member of society should aid in diffusing information of this discovery—*humanity alone makes it a duty.*

CERTIFICATES.

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February 16, 1823.*"

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value. W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February 17, 1823.*"

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New-York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 6th, 1824.*"

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Ball, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.

New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John street.

Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.

Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.

Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.

Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.

Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.

Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.

Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.

Richmond, (Va.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.

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The great demand and *wonderful* success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulteration have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the *genuine medicine* would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. *The genuine medicine* has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 11 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1825. [1—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copper Plate Printing Office, at No. 68 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

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S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient, black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

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Holmes' Pulmonary Specific,
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.

An Appeal to the public on the necessity of guarding against that much neglected complaint generally termed a Common Cold and Cough, and of applying a safe and timely Remedy.

IF we take a cursory view of the amazing number of diseases with which the inhabitants of the world are afflicted, and the almost innumerable remedies perpetually advertised for each, we should be apt to imagine that it is scarcely possible for any person in being to enjoy uninterrupted health for the short period of a single month by any effort of prudence or discretion which it may be in his power to exert: but if we minutely examine into the nature and causes of these apparently distinct and separate complaints, here we must be surprised to find that a *common cold* has been the despised and neglected parent of by far the greatest proportion. This being the fact, and which is well known to men of science and experience, into what narrow limits might not the application of medicine be confined, could we but be persuaded to pay more attention to ourselves on the first approach of these symptoms which clearly indicate that we have caught cold: but we are too often deceived into an opinion, that while they are slight, there can be little or no occasion for medicine which, for the most part, is generally loathsome and disagreeable, and which too few are prevailed upon to take while free from pain, or conceive themselves in no danger. A little reflection, however, upon the serious consequences that may happen from neglect, may lead to the adoption of the pleasant preparation now offered, which will be found both innocent and efficacious if taken according to the directions.

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There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 47 feet front by 23 deep, built of the best materials, and is well finished, being plastered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story